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Tower Views

by Clearway

Europe Faces "Realism"

They That Live by Sword

Leon Blum Leads France

¶ **Anschluss Arrives** — Friendly, poised, waltz-loving Austria loses its identity, disappears into the maw of National Socialism, and Reichsführer Hitler's ambitions, as set forth in his book "Mein Kampf," gain another great stride toward fulfillment. The news at the week's beginning reveals an Austria surrendered, to become a part of the German Reich; Czechoslovakia, defiant and armed, awaiting the unfoldment in action of Acting Chancellor Göring's hints at ambitions thitherward, protesting vigorously against German Army fliers passing over its territory; France all set to expand its treaty to protect Czechoslovakia, and significantly rushing troops into the Maginot Line; England veering its too, too "realistic" diplomacy toward France's support and Italy's self-interest; and Italy, outwardly acquiescent to Austrian absorption, eyeing the Brenner Pass with cold eyes, and turning toward Britain with warmer approval. • Austria is gone. German ambitions remain. Europe studies an elastic map.

¶ **Britain on the March**—Lord Lothian addresses a letter to the London Times. He says: "Democracy will only recover its health and confidence when democratic peoples are ready to place universal national service alongside universal individual liberty as a basis of society." The majority of English people find the suggestion displeasing and Prime Minister Chamberlain recently pledged that the present Parliament would not consider it. But the seizure of Austria arouses a general feeling that since no moral consideration is likely to bind the Reich ambitions, it is imperative for Britain to present a front of munitions and men which will discourage attacks on British interests. The attitude seems to be that, after Austria, Herr Hitler's assurances to Czechoslovakia, Italy, and Poland are but empty words. When the Reich drew the sword in Austria, it drew the sword throughout Europe. • There's a Scriptural text applicable to the situation too obvious to need quoting.

¶ **France Gets a Government**—Again headed by Leon Blum, the Popular Front comes into authority. After four historic days of European readjustments, during which France remained rudderless, agreement is reached on a Cabinet. The new Premier himself acknowledges that it's not the Government the public wants or that present circumstances demand but it is the best available. It faces two immediate problems, namely, money for self-defense and a foreign policy potent enough to meet Pan-Germanism. • Few doubt that the problems will be solved (whether by the present government or the next) for France is always her best in an emergency.

¶ **Britain in Wordy Battle**—Entering the competition of vernacular radiocasts in South America, Great Britain goes "on the air" with programs designed to offset the Fascist propaganda already carried on by radio and designed to capture not only more Latin-American trade but likewise Latin-American loyalty. Transmitted through the British Broadcasting System in Spanish and Portuguese, the programs deal with British aims and policies. It is believed the United States will likewise add official to unofficial appearances before the microphone in the ethereal debate. • If the followers of Mars can be induced to become followers of Marconi, future wars may be auditory rather than predatory.

¶ **Anglo-American Trade**—Some 400 witnesses and 25 Congressmen participate in public hearings on the current negotiations for a British Trade Agreement. On the outcome of the hearings depends the course of America's future tariff policy. If a mean of agreement is reached, permanent adoption of the reciprocal trade principle probably will follow; if it is muffed, we may look for a return to the old scratch-and-grab system of tariff acts. • In matters of trade the short view is distorted by selfishness, while the long view reveals the pitfalls, clarifies the advantages.

¶ **Advice From Tokyo**—The newspaper Nichi Nichi prints an advertisement addressed to America and sponsored by "The Purple Cloud," a patriotic organization. "The United States," it says, "will instantly realize its desire for peace in the Orient when it acknowledges . . . Japan's position as the greatest power of the Orient." • Without engaging in any debate about it, America's concept is of an even greater power which must be recognized before stability can be brought to any section of the world—the power of right principles rigorously observed.

¶ **Spring Vigor**—Dr. Robert Oleson, Assist. U. S. Surgeon-General, laughs at the theory that Spring weather either stimulates or slows one down. At the Public Health Service in Washington he declares: "It's the mental outlook that counts!" • Spring in the heart makes spring in the step, so to speak.

In the Boston Section:

Rhode Island forces organize for horse racing referendum hearing tomorrow.

El trustees in surprise move come out for State ownership.

Farnum calls for return to before-the-war civic type of leadership.

Many cities backward in collecting excise tax, Lœffler says.

***And* News From All New England In the Second Section, Beginning on Page 11**

'Off-the-Record' Talks: New Deal's Background

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, March 14—An intimate and informal picture of the four years in history known as the first presidential term of Franklin D. Roosevelt is afforded for the first time today in the transcripts of many of the President's press conferences, made available from hitherto secret stenographic transcripts, with the "off-the-record" material also revealed.

From 30,000 to 35,000 words of press conference discussions are made public. But they are culled from only 15 selected press conferences, between March 8, 1933, and Dec. 29, 1936. During that period, no less than 350 press conferences were held in all, although those quoted were the longest and most important. So it is a safe calculation that well over 700,000 words were uttered by the President at these bi-weekly meetings with the Washington correspondents, and might have been published.

Even the 35,000-word selection published is an astonishing record of democratic publicity. From the very outset, the President is seen making his effort to shape the public thought through the press, permitting—as he explained at his first conference—the venturesome method of verbal questioning, and giving out information in three carefully chosen categories. First category was straight information, in which the President may be quoted indirectly, as: "Mr. Roosevelt said that . . ." Second category was "background," in which reporters could publish information the President told them on their own responsibility, or by saying something like "It is learned that . . ." Third category was "off-the-record," and reporters were supposed not to print this information or use it in any way—not even to communicate it to their editors.

Whether the President ever thought he could tell 100-150 men

(Continued on Page 17, Column 1)

Senate Passes Bill for Rigid Control of Food and Drug 'Ads'

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, March 14—Federal control over misleading advertising of food, drugs and cosmetics—a matter of vital interest to every housewife and consumer in the country to say nothing of newspaper, magazine and radio advertisers—was enacted by Congress today.

The Senate approved and sent to the White House amendments to the Federal Trade Act giving the Commission sweeping new powers, particularly as a representative of the consumer. The House has already approved the measure so nothing remains save the President's signature.

The amendments provide:

1. The Trade Commission will have jurisdiction over advertising of food, drugs, devices and cosmetics and false advertising of the same is prohibited.

2. The Commission will not be required to prove unfair competition in order to prove that a concern is guilty of an unfair trade practice.

3. The Commission as a result of the above amendment, will be put in the role of watchdog for the consumer as well as an umpire for business practice.

The amendments strengthen Commission control over the whole advertising field and, in the words of Senator Burton K. Wheeler (D) of Montana, "if the Commission finds that false advertisements have been put out in reference to cosmetics the one who is found guilty may be sent to the penitentiary."

Cosmetics is only one of the fields affected. The bigger field of food and drugs, where more and more in recent times public opinion has demanded increased protection, is included.

The final debate before the vote was taken today turned not on the underlying program but on the question of method. Senator Wheeler defended the bill strengthening the hands of the Commission; Senator Royal S. Copeland (D) of New York, attacked the bill and demanded jurisdiction be turned over to the Food and Drug Division of the Department of Agriculture. The Senate has twice passed a bill with such provision, he recalled.

This is the first time that "cosmetic" has been brought into the field of food and drug legislation in this fashion. The term "cosmetic" is defined as an article "to be rubbed, poured, sprinkled, or sprayed, or introduced into, or otherwise applied to the human body or any part thereof intended for cleansing, beautifying, promoting attractiveness or altering the appearance."

The Commission under the bill would be permitted to secure temporary injunctions restraining dissemination of false advertising. Criminal penalties may be invoked where injury is proved as a result of such misleading advertising. A fine of $5,000 or six months in jail is provided for the first offence.

Radio broadcasting is prominently included because of its growth as an advertising medium. Broadcasters and publishers are protected from penalties unless they refuse to name the firm which originated the false advertising.

Mr. Wheeler said the head of the National Advertising Association approved the bill, and told him about "97½ per cent" of advertisers welcomed it, "but unfortunately there were a very small minority of those doing advertising who would not comply with the common rules of decency."

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Hull Issues Ultimatum On Trade Treaty

Declares Proposed Pact With Great Britain 'Must Go On'

Hearings Open

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, March 14—Pleas for protection made today by spokesmen for a variety of American industries at first public hearings on the proposed Anglo-American Trade Agreement were partly drowned by an ultimatum from Cordell Hull, Secretary of State, that the reciprocal trade program must go on.

The Secretary's defense of this key Administration policy and his insistence on its continuance on a "non-partisan" basis were set forth in a letter to 12 Republican members of Congress from New England who recommended delay in negotiation of further agreements.

Most of these same members were in the vanguard of 400 witnesses who have asked to testify in regard to the most ambitious trade treaty yet undertaken by the State Department—that with the United Kingdom. Of 26 members of Congress scheduled to enter pleas in behalf of industries in their districts at the first public session, 13 were from New England and nine from Massachusetts.

Disaster Forecasts

While the Congressmen were predicting disaster in their districts from increased foreign competition, Secretary Hull was maintaining that "abandonment of our liberal policy would signal a revival of economic warfare which would inevitably result in an increase in political tension throughout the world."

Mr. Hull charged that the New England Congressmen's proposal that trade agreement negotiations be suspended "until the cost of production is ascertained in the countries with which negotiations are contemplated" was a disguised attempt to force abandonment of the entire trade agreement program, that any such action would vitally damage New England's industrial interests, and that conclusion of the British agreement would be of inestimable benefit not only to American farmers, but also to New England manufacturers.

The Secretary, writing jointly to the group, emphasized that Britain takes over a third of all American agricultural exports and about half of all agricultural exports other than cotton. He pointed out that this market amounted in 1929 to $445,000,000, but in 1937 had recovered from depression lows only to $259,000,000. He said that conclusion of the British trade agreement "would obviously constitute an important contribution toward the solution of the problem of expanding market outlets for our farm products."

Large Crops Expected

Emphasizing the prospects of large surplus crops this year, it held it would be a disservice to American industry or labor, as well as to the farmer, "to become suddenly indifferent toward the preservation and expansion of foreign markets."

Turning to New England specifically he said:

"Let there be no illusion concerning New England's stake in this whole situation. Because New Eng-

(Continued on Page 15, Column 1)

Germany Annexes Austria as Province; Nazification Speeded on All Fronts; Britain to Match Force With Force

Prime Minister Defends Interest of Britain in Central Europe

Denies Assent To Hitler Coup

Warns of New Expansion of Arms Plan to Meet Threat to Peace

LONDON, March 14 (AP)—Prime Minister Neville Chamberlain today plainly warned Germany that Britain would expand her vast rearmament program to match force with force in answer to Reichsführer Hitler's absorption of Austria.

However, the Prime Minister, in a vital statement of policy before a House of Commons packed and tense, did not promise British backing to France if she should go to war to save Czechoslovakia from Pan-Germanism.

Mr. Chamberlain said Czechoslovakia had been in consultation with Britain but he refused to discuss what Britain would do to guard the Central European Republic for whose 3,500,000 Sudeten Germans Herr Hitler had proclaimed himself protector.

Mr. Chamberlain bluntly rejected a German statement that Britain had no right to interest herself in Austrian independence, the German answer to British protests over the annexation.

Reaffirms British Rights

Mr. Chamberlain insisted that Britain "must be interested in developments in Central Europe."

"These events cannot be regarded by His Majesty's Government with indifference: They are bound to have effects which cannot yet be measured.

"The methods adopted throughout these tense events call for the severest condemnation and have administered a profound shock to all who are interested in the preservation of European peace.

"It is untrue to suggest that we ever gave Germany our assent or encouragement to enforce the absorption of Austria into the German Reich.

"The hard fact is that nothing could have arrested this action by

(Continued on Page 4, Column 2)

Wide World Radiophoto — **Hitler Returns to Austria**

Reichsführer Hitler Is Pictured as He Addressed the Cheering Crowds at Linz, Austria, From the Balcony of the City Hall. Left to Right—Heinrich Himmler, Chief of the German Police; Gen. Wilhelm Keitel, German Army Leader; an Unidentified Person; Dr. Arthur Seyss-Inquart, Austrian Chancellor, and Herr Hitler

Army, Press, Radio and Youth Movements Are Absorbed by Reich

Plebiscite Set: Little Violence

Indifference, Sadness and Jubilation Split New Hitler Province

VIENNA, March 14 (AP)—Adolf Hitler today triumphantly entered Vienna, capital of the German state he has absorbed in his greater German Reich.

In an unexpected and impromptu speech, he told the frenzied throngs:

"No force on earth can shake us!"

By R. H. Markham

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

VIENNA, March 14—One of Europe's 27 states has disappeared. Austria has ended its career as an independent nation and has become the eighteenth province in the Third Reich.

Six and one half million people were incorporated into the foreign state without a man, woman, or child raising his hand in forcible resistance. The entire Austrian Army was swallowed up by the German Army and placed under the command of Gen. Fedor von Bock, commander of the Munich eighth army corps, without a single sword leaving its scabbard. Soldiers of the neighboring state assumed control of all Austrian cities. So complete was the German domination that the outward expression was only one of flowers, cheers, and waving of German flags.

The Patriotic Front, which boasted 2,000,000 members, failed to produce one patriot who was willing to do anything bolder than to make speeches.

Hitler Reaches Goal

Reichsführer Adolf Hitler sat in a modest hotel in the little Danubian City of Linz, his own home town, and dictated two paragraphs. One was telephoned to Vienna and became law: the other was telephoned to Berlin and also became law. They were announced over the radio and the Austrian State disappeared from the world.

Thus Herr Hitler's dream of uniting all Germans in one Reich came true. His law, proclaimed from Vienna, says Austria is a province of the German Reich. His law, proclaimed from Berlin, says the German Reich takes cognizance of this new fact.

Austria is being integrated into the Reich with dizzying rapidity. The National Socialist machine is working here with the precision speed of an airplane. Friday night, the Austrian regime collapsed. Saturday Herr Hitler appeared in Austria, where he was received with frenzied enthusiasm.

Radio System Absorbed

Sunday President Miklas was forced to resign and Austria took its place in the one Reich with the other Germans. As these formalities of "Gleichschaltung"—unification—of the Austrian State were being coercively carried out, every single phase of Austrian life was being transformed in no less expeditious manner, so that in the course of a single week end Austria, both in appearance and in essence, became a province of the Third Reich, hardly distinguishable from Bavaria, Saxony or Baden.

The Austrian radio system became part of the Reich radio system and was placed under the control of Dr. Joseph Goebbels Sunday afternoon. Already by Sunday morning the whole Austrian press was "coordinated."

Youth, sport, and gymnastic organizations were integrated into the German system at a single stroke. German Youth Leader Baldur von Shirach flew to Vienna from Germany and on Sunday reviewed a parade of Austrian Hitler youth and maidens that lasted until midnight.

Other Sweeping Change

The Roman Catholic gymnastic associations were dissolved. The youth organization of the Fatherland Front were incorporated into the Hitler system. Its "patriotic" leader, who for years has taught these youths to work for Dr. Kurt Schuschnigg, the former Chancellor, and a free Austria, spoke over the radio and urged them now to join the Hitler youth movement in the new Reich.

The Austrian National Socialist party of course became part of the German party and as was expected, it took over buildings of the Fatherland Front as their headquarters as most of the members of the Fatherland Front will soon be its members. Labor organization has been incorporated into Germany's labor front. "SS" and "SA"—Blackshirt and Brown Shirt Guards—are very prominent. They have taken charge of all public buildings and as commissioners in all public institutions see that National Socalist measures are carried out.

The Austrian Army was almost completely co-ordinated in a sud-

(Continued on Page 5, Column 7)

Berlin: Bars All Hindrances; Paris: New Popular Front

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PARIS, March 14—After being stranded without a Government for four historic days during the gravest European crisis since the World War, France today finally has a Popular Front Cabinet headed once again by Léon Blum.

But in M. Blum's own words, "It isn't the government of public opinion I wanted nor the kind of government the present circumstances demanded." Despite really heroic efforts France's first—and now its second—Socialist Premier, M. Blum was obliged by the resistance of minority parties of the right to abandon his attempt to form what he himself described as a "truly National Government, by which I mean a Government grouping a Popular Front of the Democratic and Republican forces of the nation."

Few French observers today deny that his failure through no fault of his own to constitute such a Cabinet by uniting all French parties from Communists to Conservatives is more important than his success in setting up a second Popular Front Cabinet.

This Cabinet is essentially a revised version of his first Ministry formed in June, 1936. It contains 23 Ministers of whom 11 are Socialists, 9 radicals and 3 members of Joseph Paul-Boncour's Social Union group.

Problem of Finance

Besides the premiership, M. Blum has taken charge of the treasury and intends to devote his chief energies to solving the serious financial problems.

Simplified and summarized, the situation in France today is this: two men, M. Blum and M. Daladier, are facing two immediate problems; one, financial and other, international. Can Premier Blum get M. Daladier the money he must have for the building up of defense forces as Minister of National Defense? Shorn of its detailed complications this is the question.

Unconfirmed reports today credit Premier Blum with the intention of

(Continued on Page 4, Column 6)

By J. Emlyn Williams

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

BERLIN, March 14—Achievement of Austro-German Anchluss, due in no small measure to Italy's benevolent neutrality and in defiance of a strongly worded Anglo-French protest, is regarded here as indicating once more that where German racialism is concerned, "necessity knows no law."

Continued official assertions that the Third Reich's intervention in Austria was essentially an aid to weaker brothers and Germany's appreciation of Italy's attitude ran through week-end speeches and press comments.

Description of the German troops' invasion as an essential guarantee for a free plebiscite in Austria has, however, changed in the press today. It now is being celebrated as the "dawn of a great German Reich." Inquiries as to how quickly Austrian co-ordination in the Third Reich will be achieved, are the only note of speculation.

To Strengthen Armed Forces

Germany also announced through Field Marshal Hermann Göring yesterday that despite, or rather because, of what has happened Germany has decided further to strengthen the armed forces in the interests of peace—presumably for Pan-Germanica.

Field Marshal Göring was named by the Reichsführer as acting Chancellor just before Herr Hitler left for his journey into Austria. Today, at the German war memorial, the Field Marshal clearly indicated Germany's determination to go its own way unhindered, driven to this policy in the present instance, he affirmed, by the "treachery" of ex-Chancellor Schuschnigg.

Herr Hitler's personal letter to Premier Mussolini, delivered Friday last by Philip of Hesse, husband of the Italian Princess Mafalde, has not been published here. In this letter the Führer explained the reason for his action—maltreatment of Germans of Austria by a régime having no legal basis—and gave definite

(Continued on Page 4, Column 4)

Champion Swapper Starts With Knife And Gets an Auto

MAYFIELD, Ky., March 14 (AP)—County Patrolman Fayette Cherry started trading when he had a 10-cent pocket knife, and 10 weeks later had an automobile he value at $200.

Net profit claimed: $199.90.

There were at least 100 trades between the pocket knife and the car, Mr. Cherry said.

He doesn't remember them all, but among things for which he swapped were other knives, cash, radios and watches.

Mr. Cherry has been trading seriously for 40 years. "I've never seen the time I couldn't get a trade out of something," he said, adding:

"When I was six years old, going to school at Antioch (southeast of Mayfield), I exchanged a pencil for an apple."

Mr. Cherry for many years operated a second-hand furniture store and trading post at Kentwood, La., returning here five years ago—still in a swapping mood.

There's nothing unusual about the trade he has just completed, Mr. Cherry said.

Take, for example, that time 25 years ago, when he started with a horse and buggy. Three months later, he said, he owned a house and lot.

Another time, on a "trade day," Mr. Cherry swapped all day and found himself the possessor of a horse.

He had started out with—a halter.

Economics in the News

The 'Third Basket'—Retaining Undistributed Profits Tax in Respect of Closely Held Corporations—Argument Over Discrimination

By **H. B. E.**

Discrimination is a word which both sides have flung into the tax debate on the "third basket." Advocates of this section say it would end discrimination. Opponents argue it introduces discrimination. The seizure of the same word by both sides has no doubt confused the layman. Which side is really entitled to it? I must reply "both." The senses are different—that is all.

The "third basket" is Title 1—b in the new tax bill and imposes a penalty tax upon closely-held corporations keeping over a certain amount of their income. It is only against this class of corporation that the undistributed tax penalty is retained. Thus, to take a brace of examples, the Ford Company, a private corporation, would be "penalized," but the General Motors Corporation, a public corporation, would escape. Representative Lamneck last week put the difference in treatment in terms of percentages. He said that if a widely-held corporation and a family-owned corporation of equal income both retained all their earnings, the family-held corporation would have to pay a tax 56 per cent greater than the widely-held corporation. Obviously there is discrimination here. And this is the burden of the complaints of the closely-held corporations.

With equal force, however, the President retorts that the purpose of the "third basket" is to end discrimination. And this is how, Mr. Ford, say, could escape taxation in the highest personal income tax brackets by letting his share of the Ford profits remain in the enterprise. General Motors, however, is under obligation to its owners or stockholders to disburse dividends or profits upon which those owners have to pay a personal income tax. Thus General Motors stockholders are "penalized" and Mr. Ford escapes.

Now we can put the word discrimination in its proper perspective. As among corporations the "third basket" is discriminatory; as among individual taxpayers it removes discrimination.

I think the House of Representatives at this time chose the wiser course in dwelling upon the former argument and rejecting 1—b.

I say "at this time" because the country is in the throes of what Secretary Morgenthau calls an "acute" setback. That setback is without parallel in the business annals of America. First, it is peculiar to America, despite the fact that recovery in the other major industrial countries was two years ahead of American recovery. And, secondly, it has overcome America before there has been any evidence of over-expansion. In other words, this is a synthetic depression, with its proximate cause clearly outlined as an impediment in the flow of private capital into business enterprise. Accordingly, the first duty of a "managing" government is clear. Statesmanship—or, in its original form, steersmanship—requires the liberation of private capital.

This, I take it, is the reason the House set its face against "discriminatory" treatment of family corporations. The steep fall in the business indexes is throwing the economy back to the subsistence levels of several years ago. Unemployment has increased rapidly. Recovery, in consequence, has become the No. 1 Reform. To quote the President, at the annual meeting of the Mobilization for Human Needs: "Only in jobs, and more jobs, at good pay, shall we find national stability and individual security." Job-providers would be discouraged by 1—b. In my own calling, for instance, that great family corporation, the New York Times, acted as Santa Claus for unemployed newspapermen in the great depression. At one time it was said to be double-staffed with the throwouts of "impersonal" corporations. I doubt whether that same sense of social responsibility would have been forthcoming if there had been any "third basket" statute.

The "third basket," of course, deals with a situation that requires rectification—present and possibly future. As such there should be no complete balking at a remedy from fear of disturbing business. The nucleus of the remedy, however, is at hand in the section of the Revenue Act of 1924 directed against corporations "formed or availed of" for income tax avoidance. Originally, the undistributed profits tax was intended to plug this "leak" of income into so-called incorporated pocketbooks. Is it beyond the wit of legislators and administrators to spot these companies from the closely-held corporations which plow back earnings for honest-to-goodness, job-creating expansion? At this time a rifle is preferable to the shotgun.

Ssh! Roosevelt's At His Income Tax

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Washington, March 14

A suspicious blank appeared on President Roosevelt's engagement pad for this afternoon. No callers, no consultations, no plans were announced.

Nobody would say so officially, but the real fact is that Mr. Roosevelt, like many a John Doe, has put off preparing his income tax statement until the day before the deadline. And so, far into the White House night. . . .

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The European Situation

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Austria became a province of Germany over the week end. All that remains is to formally enact the statutes which will give effect to "Anschluss"—union of Austria and Germany—reducing the former remnant of the Hapsburg empire to the status of a German state.

In Austria

Behind his troops, which effected a bloodless occupation of Austria, Reichsführer Adolf Hitler rode toward Vienna in triumph.

President Miklas was forced to resign. Dr. Arthur Seyss-Inquart took over the President's duties—in addition to the post of Chancellor, Minister of War, and Minister of Police. A purge of former foes of the National Socialists in Austria was immediately begun. City and Provincial Governments passed into National Socialist hands.

Having obtained postponement of Austria's "independence" plebiscite, the National Socialists announced themselves that they would hold a referendum April 10 to give popular "approval" to the unification of Austria and Germany.

In Europe

Great Britain, key to whatever action appears imminent by the Great Powers, heard Prime Minister Neville Chamberlain declare that the German absorption of Austria remained a "matter of British concern." Although declining to state that Britain would come to the armed defense of Czechoslovakia, the Prime Minister warned that rearmament would be speeded against such dictatorial encroachment.

France meanwhile formed a Cabinet, although Premier Leon Blum's success fell short of the anticipated inclusion of all of the major political parties.

Rome—officially agreeing to "Anschluss" and whistling to keep up the Rome-Berlin axis—nevertheless was gravely concerned over a move which made Il Duce diplomatically subservient to Reichsführer Hitler.

Germany—its populace somewhat mystified by the suddenness of the Austrian coup—welcomed the new expansion of the Fatherland.

European currencies tumbled. The French franc fell to the lowest level in 11 years and the pound sterling decreased to a new low for the year. Swiss, Belgian and Netherlands currencies also declined.

A Colonial Woman's 'Diary'

Boston,
Saturday, January 14th.

The horses at rest while we do have our midday meal. Never has fire warmth seemed so good as here in this Inn parlor, e'en though we did have hot soapstone to our feet and fur robes in the sleigh.

I so weary and put about I did sleep ten minutes after Concord lay behind us.

My dear Henry, a marvel of tenderness, once all was set.

Can I recount what fell between us? Already it does seem so far behind and well forgot. Yet should aught amiss overtake us I would have this record clear.

It seems that my dear Henry did see through me as a sheet of paper and did know that some way I did get wind of his contriving this Virginia pilgrimage. He did say that only twice before in our whole years of marriage had he seen a certain look upon my face, and each time had it been when talk of this accursed land had come between us.

Sybil Dons Sackcloth

He did tell me straight, when he did see that no softness for my precious Harry would hold me back, that he could not let me go in ignorance that far more distance than did separate New York from Concord would lay between me and my child ere this journey be ended.

After much else, of which there is no need to write, I did find it in my heart to say, "Henry, you know I do not set my poor female understanding against your seasoned wit, and in all wifely submission must I ever follow you for very love and duty. I admit full freely that thought of the wilderness and savages does fright me more than aught else in this world."

No longer can I recall each word, but my thought was that we be New England folk and if our forefathers had lived in just such fear as mine, why should we make not our fight for English liberties, if fight it must be, on our own land so dearly bought. And William and his like adventured not with high purpose in their hearts, but for mere love of gain, and though, God wot, silver was a precious thing, perchance had I my punishment for making my husband feel I set such great store by the pretty trifles of this world. And if so, now was I in sack cloth for it.

We were not folk to be waited upon by black slaves and to worship in churches filled with mere Popery, and Henry would but waste his talents keyed to our Boston way of life. And I did vow that my place was by my husband's side when he did face e'en Kissing Bridges and the dangers of this voyage.

Henry, the Biggest Baby

At which he did cry out, "How can human woman drop so from Prophetess to Eve?" which I understood not one whit, but did put my arms around his neck and declared that his need of me was greater than little Harry's at this time.

I did make honest covenant that I would in naught worrit him, that from this time forth I would make his decisions mine, and, seeing myself wrong, would declare it openly.

We sail on His Majesty's Ship Godolphin. My traveling hood so salt with tears, I must seek to sponge out the stain before it settle.

If my precious Lamb had wakened ere we left, I might have weakened, God wot, even after all my fine words, but he slept on and I do hope this does mean God's blessing on this venture.

If His Majesty and the gentlemen of the Parliament did know what misery their stupid laws are pressing on us of this Province, I wonder could they sleep in their beds o' nights? Which does recall to me that I did neglect to tell Pamela that Baby will not to sleep without his blue coverlet. This instant shall I inscribe this and send it Post ere we do sail. I dare not think further on these things, or I shall rush out in the snow and demand they take me home!

Adelaide Stedman

Sybil Speaks

The significant moments in American Revolutionary times and during the formative days of the Republic are recorded in the "Diary" of Sybil Wentworth, a fictional character, whose entries are based upon authentic information of the period. This is the thirty-first installment. The Diary appears three times a week, Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays.

Presenting

A complete collection of Fairweathers Spring Fashions with the most attractive hats and individual accessories.

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Forthcoming Christian Science Lectures

By Members of The Christian Science Board of Lectureship

Canada

British Columbia

Chilliwack: Strand Theater, 3 p. m., March 20.

Channel Islands

St. Peter Port (auspices First Church, Guernsey): Central Hall, 8 p. m., April 1.

England

Cheshire

West Kirby: Tudor Cinema, 3 p. m., March 27.

Essex

Stratford (auspices First Church, Leytonstone): Municipal Baths Hall, Romford Road, 8:15 p. m., April 1.

London

London (Third Church): Shoreditch Town Hall, 8:15 p. m., March 29.

Surrey

Mitcham (auspices First Church, Croydon, and First Church, Sutton): Mitcham Baths, London Road, 8 p. m., March 31.

Yorkshire

Skipton: Regal Theater, Keighley Road, 3 p. m., March 27.

Scotland

Lanarkshire

Glasgow (Third Church): St. Andrew's Hall, Berkeley Street, 8 p. m., March 28.

Midlothian

Edinburgh (Second Church): Music Hall, George Street, 8 p. m., March 29.

Greece

Athens: Parnassus Hall, 11 a. m., April 3. In English; Greek translation read at 12 m.

United States

Arizona

Winslow: New High School Auditorium, 8:15 p. m., March 24.

Alabama

Birmingham: Phillip High School Auditorium, 3 p. m., March 20.

California

Chula Vista: Chula Vista Grammar School Building, 8 p. m., March 24.

Coalinga: Liberty Theater, Fifth Street, 8 p. m., March 25.

Glendale: Church Edifice, 500 South Central Avenue, 8 p. m., March 22.

Los Angeles (Second Church): Church Edifice, 948 West Adams Boulevard, 8 p. m., March 24.

Los Angeles (Sixth Church): Church Edifice, 4200 South Flower Street, 8 p. m., March 22.

Los Angeles (Sixteenth Church): Church Edifice, Ellenwood Drive and Merton Avenue, Eagle Rock, 3 p. m., March 20.

Los Angeles (Twenty-sixth Church): Church Edifice, 470 North Saint Andrews Place, corner Maplewood Avenue, 8 p. m., March 21.

Long Beach (First Church): Church Edifice, 400 Elm Avenue, 8 p. m., March 25. Radiocast Station KFOX.

Oceanside: Margo Theater, 3 p. m., March 20.

Santa Barbara: Church Edifice, 120 East Valerio Street, 8 p. m., March 22.

South Gate: 9325 State Street, 8 p. m., March 21.

Ventura: Ventura Junior High School, East Meta Street, 3 p. m., March 20.

Whittier: Jonathan Bailey School Auditorium, West Hadley Street, corner Comstock 8 p. m., March 20.

Willows: Memorial Auditorium, 8 p. m., March 22.

Colorado

Denver (First Church): Church Edifice, Fourteenth Avenue and Logan Street, 8 p. m., March 25.

Connecticut

Stamford: Stamford High School, Strawberry Hill, 8:15 p. m., March 21.

Florida

Jacksonville (First Church): Duval County Armory, 8:15 p. m., March 23.

Lake Worth: City Auditorium, 3:15 p. m., March 20.

Georgia

Decatur: Girls' High School Auditorium, North McDonough Street, 8 p. m., March 21.

Illinois

Aurora: Church Auditorium, 8 p. m., March 22.

Carbondale: First Christian Church, Normal Avenue and West Monroe Street, 8 p. m., March 24.

Chicago (Third Church): Church Edifice, 2151 Washington Boulevard, 8 p. m., March 21.

Chicago (Fifth Church): Picadilly Theater, 12:10 p. m., March 21.

Chicago (Sixth Church): Fenger High School Auditorium, 8 p. m., March 21.

Chicago (Seventh Church): Church Edifice, 5318 Kenmore Avenue, 8 p. m., March 25.

Chicago (Eleventh Church): Church Edifice, Logan Boulevard and Mozart Street, 8 p. m., March 21.

Chicago (Sixteenth Church): Church Edifice 7201 North Ashland Boulevard, 8 p. m., March 22

Chicago (Seventeenth Church): Assembly Hall, Fourteenth floor, 32 West Randolph Street, 8 p. m., March 21.

Glen Ellyn: Glenbard High School Auditorium, Crescent Boulevard, 3:30 p. m., March 20.

Mt. Vernon: High School Auditorium. 3 p. m., March 20.

Quincy: Quincy High School Auditorium, 8 p. m., March 22.

Indiana

Frankfort: Central School Auditorium, 3 p. m., March 20.

Muncie: Masonic Temple Auditorium, 8 p. m., March 24.

Kansas

Eldorado: Senior High School Auditorium, 8 p. m., March 25.

Kansas City (First Church): Church Edifice, Eighteenth Street and Tauromee Avenue, 8 p. m., March 24.

Salina: Church Edifice, Eighth and Mulberry Streets, 8 p. m., March 22.

Massachusetts

Boston Suburbs (auspices The Mother Church):

Roslindale: Unitarian Parish House, 850 South Street, 8 p. m., March 14.

Watertown: Senior High School, Columbia Street, near Common Street, 8 p. m., March 15.

Brookline: Whitney Hall, Beacon Street, Coolidge Corner, 8 p. m., March 17 and 18.

Dorchester: Woman's Club, 38 Center Street, 3:30 p. m., March 20.

North Adams: Universalist Church, 3:30 p. m., March 20.

Michigan

Detroit (Fourth Church): Church Edifice, 240 West Chicago Boulevard, 8 p. m., March 24.

Flint (First Church): Longfellow School Gymnasium, 8:15 p. m., March 25.

Missouri

Joplin (Second Church): Joplin High School, Eighth and Wall Streets, 8:15 p. m., March 15. Radiocast Station WMBH, 1420 kilocycles.

Kansas City (First Church): Church Edifice, Ninth Street and Forest Avenue, 8 p. m., March 24.

St. Louis: (Fourth Church): Church Edifice, 5539 Page Boulevard, 8 p. m., March 22.

Webb City: High School Auditorium, Broadway and Washington Streets, 3:15 p. m., March 20.

Nebraska

Central City: State Theater, 8 p. m., March 22.

Cozad: High School Auditorium, 8 p. m., March 24.

New Mexico

Raton: Church Edifice, 100 South Fourth Street, 8 p. m., March 25.

New York

Buffalo (Third Church): Buffalo Consistory, 3 p. m., March 20.

Huntington: Huntington Jewish Center, Spring Street, near New York Avenue, Huntington Station, 3 p. m., March 20.

Mamaroneck: St Thomas' Community House, West Boston Post Road, 8:15 p. m, March 22.

Sea Cliff (auspices First Church, Glen Cove): Fire Hall Auditorium, 3:30 p. m., March 20.

North Carolina

Durham: Junior High School Auditorium, Morgan and North Duke Streets, 8 p. m., March 25.

Greensboro (First Church): Church Auditorium, 823 North Elm Street, 8 p. m., March 22.

Ohio

Zanesville: Church Edifice, 129 South Seventh Street, 8:15 p. m., March 25.

Oregon

Albany: High School Auditorium, 8 p. m., March 22.

Eugene (Organization at University of Oregon): Music Building Auditorium, 8 p. m., March 23.

Grants Pass: State Theater, 8 p. m., March 25.

Portland (Second Church): City Auditorium, S. W. Third Avenue and Clay Street, 8 p. m., March 21.

Roseburg: Church Edifice, 312 East Douglas Street, 8 p. m., March 24.

Pennsylvania

Cheltenham (auspices First Church, Elkins Park): Cheltenham High School Auditorium, High School Road and Montgomery Avenue, 8 p. m., March 21.

Philadelphia (First Church): Church Edifice, 4012 Walnut Street, 8 p. m., March 22.

Philadelphia (Sixth Church): Church Edifice, 4012 Leiper Street, Frankford, 8 p. m., March 24.

Texas

El Paso: Scottish Rite Auditorium, 8 p. m., March 24.

San Antonio (First Church): Municipal Auditorium, 8 p. m., March 26.

Virginia

Richmond: The Mosque Laurel and Main Streets, 8:15 p. m., March 24.

Washington

Auburn: High School Auditorium, East Main Street, 3 p. m., March 20.

West Virginia

Clarksburg: St. Paul Methodist Episcopal Church South, Chestnut and West Main Streets, 8:15 p. m., March 24.

Wisconsin

Oshkosh: Strand Theater, 213 Main Street, 13 m., March 23.

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CANADA

New Faces on Hollywood Screens

© RKO Radio Pictures

Among the Few Who Have Survived the Tryout Stage
Richard Bond and Lee Patrick, Above; Vickie Lester, Whitney Bourne, and Louis Hayward, Below

Hollywood Discovers the Value of Talent

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
Hollywood, Calif.

Scene in Hollywood

In their effort to keep their pictures fresh with new faces, Hollywood producers have talent scouts scouring the four corners of the earth; but recent developments seem to indicate that more discrimination in choice of new players is to be used in the future.

At the RKO studios, for example, it is contended that players who have been chosen for their looks alone—winners of beauty contests, models, college boys—have not usually come through so well as those who had had theatrical experience of one sort or another before the talent scouts found them.

Some 50 or 60 young players have gone through this studio in the last year, and of these, only about 12 have really benefited either themselves or the studio by the try-out.

Vicki Lester, brought here for Walter Wanger's "Vogues of 1937," is the only one of 12 such beauties picked by Mr. Wanger to act as models in his picture who still remains in Hollywood and in motion pictures. Miss Lester is being used for increasingly important parts at her new studio; but the studio also points out that she had had considerable experience before Hollywood found her.

Frances Mercer, who is in the second lead in Ginger Rogers's new picture, "Vivacious Lady," was a top radio band singer, a tap dancer, and had had two years of stock and little theater work before she came to Hollywood. She will be one of the ones to remain. Richard Bond, a young player who has been given the lead of "Law of the Underworld" at the same studio, was picked from a traveling company of "Abie's Irish Rose." Whitney Bourne, another new player on this lot, who has the lead opposite Richard Dix in his new picture, "Blind Alibi," was for several years on the New York and London stages.

Jack Carson, brought from the Pasadena Playhouse to Hollywood, will be seen in an important role in "Law of the Underworld." He, too, had had several years of little theater work before coming to Hollywood. James Ellison, playing his first top-hat and white tie role, served a long apprenticeship in the Hopalong Cassidy series in films, but even before that he had had stage experience.

Phyllis Kennedy was a vaudeville comédienne before she found success as the maid in "Stage Door." Alan Lane had had three years of stock before he was given the second lead in "This Marriage Business," which he has just finished. Ann Miller had been in vaudeville, had acted for small theaters, and had danced in night clubs before "Radio City Revels" made a dancing star of her in films. Lee Patrick, playing a lead in "Condemned Woman," had played "Stage Door" in New York before coming here. Jane Rhodes, another young player, had been a radio singer for three years, and will be seen shortly in "Having a Wonderful Time." Patricia "Honey Chile" Wilder is a veteran radio singer at present on loan to Fox; but she will be used in several RKO productions in the near future.

That's just about the list of the young players this studio is keeping under contract at present. Most of them came to Hollywood with the 60 who have been "liquidated." The routine is usually the same for all of them. They are signed to six-months contracts, brought to Hollywood, tested, given some small part. If they are outstanding—and it is to be remembered that they are playing against Hollywood veterans in all their early scenes—they are given a new contract and retained. If they are merely fair, or if they are bad, they are let out immediately.

When it is remembered that these are the raw young players whom most film viewers hardly notice at all, or if they do notice them, think of them only as amateurs, it will be seen how hard is the way of the bona fide amateur in Hollywood's increasingly selective mill.

On the other hand, and just to keep the record clear, it is necessary to include the case of Arleen Whelan, who is to play shortly opposite Warner Baxter in his newest picture for Twentieth Century-Fox. She was a manicurist in a Hollywood beauty parlor before she was "discovered" by H. Bruce Humberstone, a Fox director. She knew nothing of dramatics, and didn't particularly want to learn. Hollywood points to her now as its newest Cinderella. In seven months of intensive training, Arleen has been taught how to speak, to walk, to sit, to rise, to eat, to act. The company's executives are claiming for her one of the most promising futures in Hollywood pictures. And Arleen—true to the Cinderella tradition—just walks about doing what she's told and murmuring from time to time that it may be true, that it possibly is true, but that it all seems like a dream to her.

Frank Daugherty

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President Asks Forest Study To Check Waste of Resources

WASHINGTON, March 14 (AP)—President Roosevelt asked Congress today to set up a joint committee to study the forest land problem with a view to taking "definite action" at the next session to check the "using up of our forest resources without replacement."

He said in a special message that, with some outstanding exceptions, most of the States, communities, and private companies had accomplished little toward forest conservation and added:

"This being so, it seems obviously necessary to fall back on the last defensive line—federal leadership and federal action."

"Liquidating" Forests

The President used fiscal language in describing the exhaustion of timber resources, saying "we are still liquidating our forest capital; still cutting our accessible forests faster than they are being replaced. Our forest budget needs balancing."

He recommended particular consideration to the situation respecting forest lands and to the following five points:

"1—The adequacy and effectiveness of present activities in protecting public and private forest lands from fire, insects, and diseases, and of co-operative efforts between the Federal Government and the States.

"2—Other measures, Federal and State, which may be necessary and advisable to insure that timber cropping on privately owned forest lands may be conducted as continuous operations, with the productivity of the lands built up against future requirements.

"3—The need for extension of Federal, State, and community ownership of forest land, and of planned public management of them.

"4—The need for such public regulatory controls as will adequately protect private as well as the broad public interests in all forest lands.

"5—Methods and possibilities of employment in forestry work on private and public forest lands, and possibilities of liquidating such public expenditures as are or may be involved."

To Ask Governors

The President said if preliminary action was taken at this session he would address letters to Governors asking their full co-operation in the move.

The President said he had been informed that more than $100,000,000 recently has been invested in development of additional forest industries in the Southeastern States.

"This means still more drain from Southern forests," he said. "Without forestry measures that will insure timber cropping there, existing and planned forest enterprises must inevitably suffer."

Pointing out that the Pacific Northwest contained the greatest reserves of virgin merchantable timber in the country, he said that during recent years many private forest lands had been given better fire protection there.

"But," he added, "the cutting drain in our virgin Douglas fir forests is about four times current growth, and unless existing practices are changed the old fir will be gone long before new growth is big enough for manufacture into lumber."

Christian Science Services on Radio

(All times given are local)

New England

Boston—The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts, 10:45 a. m., WORL, 920kc. on April 3, 10, May 1, 8; also shortwave station WIXAL, 10:15 a. m., 15.13mc, and 7 p. m., 6.04mc. on April 3, May 1, June 5

Eastern States

Florida

Jacksonville—First Church of Christ Scientist, 11 a. m., WJAX, 900kc, on April 3, May 1.

New York

New York—Third Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., WMCA, 570kc, on April 3, 10, 17, 24.

New York—Seventh Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., WMCA, 570kc, on March 20, 27.

Pennsylvania

Pittsburgh—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., KDKA, 980kc. also W8XK, 15.2mc, on March 20, April 17, May 15.

Central States

Louisiana

Baton Rouge—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., WJBO, 1120kc, March 20.

Minnesota

Minneapolis—Second Church of Christ, Scientist, 10:45 a. m., WDGY, 1180kc on April 3, May 1.

Ohio

Cleveland—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., WHK, 1390kc, on March 27, April 10, 24, May 8, 22.

Texas

Beaumont—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., KFDM, 560kc, on March 20, April 3, 17, May 1, 15.

Mountain States

Montana

Great Falls—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., KFBB, 1280kc on March 27, April 24, May 22.

Pacific States

California

Long Beach—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 8 p. m., KFOX, 1250kc, on March 20, 27; April 3, 10, 17, 24.

Territories

Hawaii

Honolulu—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., KGMB, 1320, on April 3; May 1.

Canada

Ontario

Toronto—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., CFRB, 690kc, also CFRX, 6.07mc, March 20, 27; April 3, 10, 17, 24.

Capone Loses Out In U.S. High Court

WASHINGTON, March 14 (AP)—Alphonse Capone, former Chicago gang leader, failed in the Supreme Court today in his effort to escape serving a one-year term in the Cook County jail at the expiration of a 10-year sentence he now is serving at Alcatraz.

The Court refused to interfere with a judgment against Capone by the Seventh District Court of Appeals.

Allowing time off for good behavior, the sentence Capone is now serving will expire Jan. 19, 1939. He became eligible for parole Sept. 3, 1935, but his application was denied.

The justices delayed until at least March 28 their decision on constitutionality of the 1935 act regulating public utility holding companies.

After a brief session, during which it delivered only one minor opinion, the court adjourned for two weeks. Two school children failed in their challenge of the constitutionality of a New Jersey law requiring pupils to salute the American flag. The children—Alma Hering and Vivian Hering—were expelled from the Lincoln public school of Secaucus, New Jersey, on November 1, 1935, for refusal to salute the flag or take a pledge of allegiance to it. They explained they were members of a religious organization which prohibited such action.

Leon Smith and his wife, of New York, failed in their effort to reverse convictions under the White Slave Act. Smith is under sentence to serve seven and one-half years in a federal prison, while his wife was placed on probation for five years.

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Founded 1908 by Mary Baker Eddy

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Clarence Darrow

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO, March 14—Clarence Darrow, internationally known lawyer who passed on here yesterday, won his reputation as a defender of "lost causes" by his characteristic pleas that society was in large part responsible for individual acts of violence, and that men should therefore be spared the final retribution of society through capital punishment.

Throughout his dramatic legal career, he appeared consistently as agnostic, opponent of religion, friend of labor, defender of those whom he considered victimized by circumstances or an unjust class society, confirmed enemy of what he considered to be social hypocrisy.

Darrow's creed held existence to be so confused a mixture of good and evil that no courts nor individuals could arrogate the right to assess blame; his philosophy was one of fatalism and renunciation of religion.

He was largely self trained as a lawyer, having studied only a year at the University of Michigan, and went into politics here for a brief period, serving in the Illinois House of Representatives.

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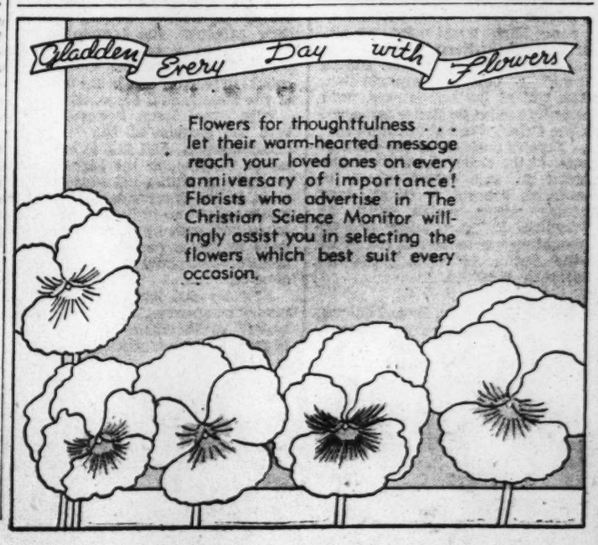
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Poise Proves Leading Factor In Winning Business Success

Self-Help Series
Third of Nine Daily Articles

Abraham Lincoln said, "I will study and prepare myself, and it may be my turn will come." Young workers, older workers, business and professional people, both men and women, are today studying to make themselves better fit for their present work or better able to go on to broader and higher fields. In thus "preparing" oneself, it is often the so-called little things that count much: in one's work, one's everyday appearance, one's voice and bearing, one's point of view about the work, etc. The series of nine articles, of which the following is the third, deals with some of these highly important lesser things.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Chicago

What is "poise"? It counts in the business world today, it is said, 75 per cent, and expertness in skills but 25 per cent.

"Poise," says the dictionary, means "a state of being balanced; stability; carriage."

"Poise," echoes the business executive and placement bureau head, means having the ability to get along with others; to express—especially under strain—fairness of judgment, courtesy, graciousness; sincerity; to be able to "talk straight across the desk"; to have vision.

Then—if you are applying for a job—what does your prospective employer look for in you?

"The young man or woman with poise," says F. W. Cosner, director of Northwestern University's Placement Bureau, "talks straight across the desk in an open and frank fashion. He speaks distinctly, does not lose his train of thought if the one he is talking to interrupts. He sits up on his chair, knows when the interview is ended, and walks as though he were going somewhere."

When business executives call up and say they want a young man in the upper 10 or 15 per cent of his class, Mr. Cosner doesn't always believe them. "Often," says he, "what they really mean is that they want a young man with poise, one who can adjust himself readily, can 'take it and smile,' has enthusiasm for his job, and is serious about himself but doesn't carry it too far. That's the type that's in demand, generally speaking. Given these qualities, the employer usually forgets whether the young person's scholastic average was 95 or 58."

It's easy to place the upper 10 or 15 per cent of a class in their first jobs, the placement bureau head states, but not a minor problem to keep them employed. Too often they become dissatisfied because they aren't advanced fast enough. Here poise is needed—patience, vision, flexibility, adaptability. These exceptional people ought to realize, says Mr. Cosner, that few offices can change their immediate work as rapidly as they would like to have a change.

This same need for vision and adaptability is emphasized at the Y. W. C. A. in Chicago, where each year from 7,000 to 10,000 girls and women bring work "problems" to Miss Esther C. Stamats, executive director of the Service Department.

Degree Not Everything

Some young college girls breeze in, says Miss Stamats, dressed in flat-heeled, gunboat shoes, pull-over sweaters, and other campus garb that doesn't fit into the business world. With an informal "Hello," or even "Hi!" they announce they have a Liberal Arts Degree and want to go to work. They think, many of them, that they'd make good personnel directors. To their surprise, some of these young women find themselves, instead, starting out in an office as a typist.

Sometimes edginess, fretfulness, and other unhappy traits show up in an office because of home worries, the "Y.W." finds. Business women, it states, often are carrying a double load of responsibilities. They are wage-earners for the family, and are called on to grease the wheels both in the office and at home.

Don't Be a Hard Boss

"But I want to say," declared Miss Stamats one day, "that I have never seen anything like the courage and fortitude with which girls and older women have met the difficulties confronting them in recent years through lack of employment. They are being more objective, are taking stock of themselves to see what has been the cause of their failures."

Taking stock of one's self? In the law department of a large railroad, the General Solicitor recently said to a young man who had been newly delegated with some authority and rubbed those under him the wrong way: "When you go home from the office at night, do the other people say they are glad you are gone?"

"The exercise of authority," says this attorney, "is such an important thing. Treat those over whom you have authority in the same way you want your superiors to treat you. A little of the Golden Rule is a great help."

And in that office genuine courtesy is the rule from the top down. It's almost a tradition how, years ago, the then General Counsel stopped on his way to an important meeting and with fine courtesy looked after the need of a shabbily dressed, foreign-born woman whom someone's neglect had left waiting overlong on the office bench.

So it is that the "higher-ups" set the keynote for their office's behavior.

"Courteous supervision begets courtesy all down the line," is the way Miss Martha Douglas, head of the Training Department of Carson, Pirie, Scott & Co., in Chicago, puts it. The owners of that department store treat the most obscure new clerk with the same dignity and respect they show one another, it is said. "New employees," says Miss Douglas, "are told what is expected of them, and usually they measure up. But when individual problems of behavior or appearance arise, we deal with them tactfully."

Making Public Like You

Of course one expects employees of a public utility company to express good manners to its customer public. But just let's see what they say on the subject.

The Dean of Women who looks after the welfare of women workers at Commonwealth Edison in Chicago, says:

"We are continually sampling our service and training our people in attributes that make for better service. We encourage an employee to feel that he, or she, is the company to whomever they are introduced—whether it is across the counter or in the world outside. Whatever qualities we express people are going to associate, we feel, with the company."

And the People's Gas, Light & Coke Co., in Chicago, recently brought Miss Joan Wing from New York to show it how to tie in courtesy and poise with speed and efficiency. Miss Wing's work of helping business firms to better utilize good manners has become nationally known.

Sincerity the Best Asset

She backs up no affected manners, as some popular books on success counsel their readers.

"Without sincerity and a sense of humor—but sincerity comes first"—says Miss Wing, "you are sunk in the business world today if you meet the public. You've got to have sincerity, because people recognize at once whether you are saying it from the inside."

Even if your job is that of saying set phrases over and over again all day, she contends, if they are backed by sincerity you'll never sound like a parrot. Following her instructions, the telephone operators who say "People's Gas," say it so that it sunds to each called like, "This is the People's Gas Company, and I'm glad to serve you."

In another line of business an executive says, "You can always tell the person who has assumed a little veneer of poise. When he's in a hard place, he loses it."

And so, with all one's getting—if one would have poise—get sincerity.

Grace M. Miller

Tomorrow's article will run on the Education Page.

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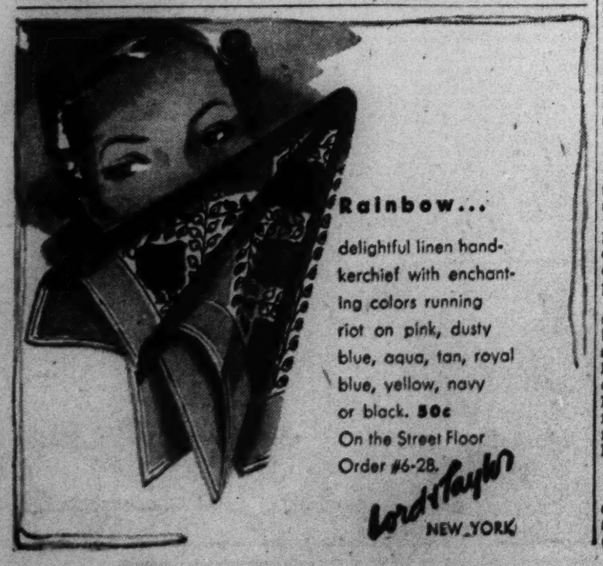

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Our Orchestra Plays the Overture to the "Barber"
Children Who Attended the Special Performance of Rossini's "The Barber of Seville" Lean Over the Pit Railing to Chat With Members of the Orchestra, Who Came Back Before the Gong for a Chat

Children Hear 'Barber' at the Metropolitan

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK — A lean, grizzled usher at the Metropolitan Opera House looked over the audience that packed the house the afternoon of March 10 for the second of the season's two Junior performances of Rossini's Barber of Seville and murmured, "My! The sight of all those children—so enthusiastic—simply rejuvenates me!"

A little boy, sitting in the box with Madame Sayao, pulled at her sleeve when Bidu Sayao, her daughter, the Rosina of the afternoon, took a curtain call, and he said, his eyes wide, his smile congratulatory, "Your little girl is taking a bow, Madame!"

The orchestra from a school in Englewood, N. J., attended in a body—to see how the orchestra of the Metropolitan performed. A case of one orchestra paying its respects to another—for the Englewood orchestra has the overture to the Barber of Seville in its repertoire.

A company of children from another school came on the run to see the Metropolitan performance because, at their school, they had produced the opera with marionnettes—and they came to check up and see how their production tallied with that of the Metropolitan.

Junior Performances

The Metropolitan Opera Guild was formed three years ago. Certain educational aims were outlined in the articles of incorporation, and Junior performances were a part of them.

Last year the opera presented in the Junior performances was Aïda. Some indication of the popularity of the idea of Junior performances with the Junior audience itself is to be had from the fact that, whereas the seating capacity of the Metropolitan is 3,600, the Guild could have sold twice that many tickets for each performance.

The tickets are sold, at prices ranging between $2 and 35 cents, to school children in the communities which contribute to the organization and financing of the Opera Guild. This year the cost of the performances was shared between the Guild, the musical groups in the schools, such service groups as the Rotary and Kiwanis Clubs, and the Girl and Boy Scouts.

It was hard to say which had the most fun at the "Barber"—the youthful audience, or members of the Metropolitan Opera Company who, not being on the bill, made a point of coming in and taking standing room, so they could watch the children enjoy themselves.

During the acts upward of 3,400 children, ranging from 9 to 18, were more quiet than could be imagined. Most of them seemed to know all about the opera. They leaned forward on the edges of their chairs when Figaro sang his famous aria. When the curtain went up on the golden room in Dr. Bartolo's house, with the lovely Rosina in her coppery gown gazing shyly forth from the window, a great "Ah-hhhh—" swept over the audience.

Informality Reigns

During the intermissions the children left their seats and roamed the aisles, talking to friends, hanging over the rail of the orchestra pit to inspect the musical scores, and the instruments, the arrangements of the choirs in the ensemble. The members of the orchestra, who apparently wouldn't have missed it for worlds, came back to their chairs long before the warning bell, to gossip with the children, let them run their fingers over their instruments, and answer questions.

After Act I, Edward Johnson came out before the curtain.

The children inspected him as he made ready to speak. Gravely and with interest.

"Ladies and gentlemen," said Mr. Johnson. "Boys and Girls—and may we just be informal, and shall I just say, Friends?" The children clapped their hands.

"I am not the Barber of Seville," Mr. Johnson said. "I am not even Mr. Rossini. My name is Edward Johnson." The children cheered mightily. Evidently they knew perfectly well who Edward Johnson was.

"We want to thank you for coming this afternoon, and for giving this Company the inspiration and happy satisfaction of your very evident and intelligent enthusiasm," Mr. Johnson said. "You are our hope for the future of grand opera, because you are our future audience. And as such I want to tell you, for the Company and for myself, how happy we are to have you with us, and how fully you may rely on us always to do our best to give you fine performances of the operas we already know that you know and love—as we do."

The children cheered and clapped their hands, and nodded at each other with pleasure at being treated with dignity and a kind of comradeship by a spokesman for the Opera Company.

"I Love Opera"

The lights grew dim. The children sitting in the front row who had hung over the railing while the musicians tuned their instruments in final preparation, eased back into away.

"Wait till you see the Barber put the lather on the man," said a little boy, with a mop of pale gold hair, and enormous, gentian colored eyes. "It's keen."

"You seen this before?" whispered the boy next him.

"No, but I know how it goes. I know all the best songs, too. I like this opera. I hope they give it again next year."

A little girl, in a Kate Greenaway frock, with a poke bonnet on, looked shyly up into the face of a governess and said, "When I grow up I'm going to be a singer, like Miss Bidu Sayao."

The governess said, "Yes, dear. Hush. She's going to sing."

She didn't need to say, "Hush." The child's eyes were wide and bright as she gazed at the golden light spreading over the stage, and the figure of Rosina.

"I love opera," she whispered, dreamily.

Norris Proposes TVA Airing

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, March 14—A full and complete investigation of the tangled TVA by the United States Senate was assured today.

George W. Norris (Ind) of Nebraska, "Father of the TVA," himself introduced a resolution for a five-man Senate investigation, thereby dropping his previous proposal for a Federal Trade Commission inquiry. His plan was immediately accepted by all sides.

At the same time, Congress and the Capitol hummed with other activity.

The Senate Judiciary Committee approved the nomination of Thurman Arnold, Yale Law School professor, as Assistant Attorney General to replace Robert H. Jackson. This leaves only the hurdle of the full Senate approval for Mr. Arnold's confirmation.

Resignation Report

Senator Joseph F. Guffey (D) of Pennsylvania announced after a White House conference that Charles F. Hosford has resigned as Chairman of the National Bituminous Coal Commission and that President Roosevelt will accept his resignation. The Commission has been more violently torn up with factions than even TVA, and Chairman Hosford's resignation may serve as a precedent for future similar action by TVA members.

These were only some of the developments, however.

The Senate Appropriations Committee heard Roswell Magill, Undersecretary of the Treasury, declare the tax bill just passed by the House did not fulfill Treasury requirements, and urge restoration of the special surtax on family corporations.

The House prepared to begin consideration of the Administration's billion dollar naval bill; while in another part of the Capitol open hearings began on the proposed reciprocal trade treaty with Great Britain. The Senate paved the way for final action on a far-reaching new food and drug bill, to curb misleading advertising.

Message to Congress

On top of everything else, President Roosevelt picked the day for a special message to Congress for a comprehensive study of problems of preserving and developing public and private forest lands.

For the moment, at any rate, the capitulation of Senator Norris to the groups that demand a senatorial TVA investigation and the unexpected resignation of Mr. Hosford transcended other events in general interests.

Senator Norris introduced his resolution when the Senate met.

The Norris resolution calls for inquiry into many angles of TVA, including:

1. Whether said Authority is carrying out with reasonable efficiency and economy "the TVA Act."
2. Whether internal dissension had handicapped the TVA board and why.
3. Whether any TVA board member had aided private power company action against the TVA.
4. What effect the power company injunction suits against the TVA have had.
5. To what extent has the TVA been interfered with by private companies.

Action Delayed

The committee would be given full subpena and other powers.

Senator Alben W. Barkley, majority leader, and Senator Charles L. McNary, minority leader, blocked immdiate action on the Norris resolution, demanding time to study it. Senator Norris said he had informed the President of his resolution and that the latter did not object. He said he would not serve on the investigating committee because he was too friendly with TVA, and urged that neither Senator H. Styles Bridges (R) of New Hampshire nor William H. King (D) of Utah should serve, on the ground of their hostility.

The latter two have introduced a joint resolution for an investigation. If their resolution were adopted it is assumed one of them would be Chairman of the inquiry; whereas normally, if the Norris resolution were picked, Mr. Norris would be Chairman.

Both Senator Bridges and Senator King agreed to the Norris proposal.

"That's what we want," Senator King said.

"That's fine," was Senator Bridge's comment.

Britain Enters Radio Race In South America

LONDON, March 14 (AP)—Britain begins shortwave radiocasts tonight to South America, in Spanish and Portuguese, in an effort to offset radio propaganda from other foreign countries.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SANTIAGO, Chile, March 14—The official inauguration of British competition in vernacular radiocasts to South America is scheduled for today. The Latins, sensitive of the honors conferred upon them through the ether, believe that the United States will also officially join in soon. Unofficial private broadcasts have been going on for some months. They are following the moves in Washington, where many high officials are concerned about the success attending European propaganda and hear with interest the suggestions in Congressional circles that a Government transmitting station be prepared for South America.

Great Britain, to transmit through the British Broadcasting Corporation in Spanish and Portuguese, was forced into the South American sphere by a parliamentary and commercial outcry against anti-British propaganda. The chief objection appears to be against the cumulative effect of news presented according to authoritarian viewpoints, resulting in a misrepresentation of ultimate British aims and policies. As Great Britain leads all powers, including the United States, in South American investments, the radio challenge had to be accepted.

The Fascist states do not disguise the fact that they are using the radio for political purposes. The achievements of their regimes are lauded, obviously to impress South Americans and make them sympathetic to that system of rule. Great Britain emphasizes the cultural side of its mission and makes clear that the British viewpoint will be expounded in its radio news and talks. All offer plenty of music for the entertainment of the South Americans and appeal to their artistic tastes. But, no matter how much all the competitors—German, Italian, British and Americans, if the United States participates—emphasize that they intend to explain and simultaneously entertain, the South Americans see themselves rapidly being drawn against their desire, into the great radio contest between Fascism and Democracy.

On the one hand, Latin Americans are proud to think they are getting so much world attention, but on the other hand, they resent not being able to control incoming propaganda—news, viewpoints, or whatever it is called—through the ether. With one notable exception—for the tendency in Brazil has yet to be accurately determined—South American states are, at least in their official tendencies, bent on getting into the middle of the doctrinal road.

Faith in Dignity of Labor Found Need of Nation's Youth

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, March 14—A revived faith in the dignity of working with one's hands is needed to overcome "deep dissatisfaction" among youth with the roles they play in the nation's economic system, the American Youth Commission concluded today after a sample survey made among 13,500 young persons in Maryland.

Announcement of the Commission's findings followed closely on the heels of the annual youth pilgrimage for jobs and education, sponsored by the American Youth Congress. Several hundred young persons of varying economic status spent the week-end in the capital to draw attention to the proposed American Youth Act, appropriating $500,000,000 to enlarge the functions of the National Youth Administration.

In their interviews with members of Congress, their mass meetings, their call at the White House, and at hearings before a Senate subcommittee, the delegates emphasized that they represented 4,000,000 young persons now denied an opportunity for education and jobs.

Discontent Found

The Youth Commission's survey showed that 30 per cent of the young people in the labor market are unemployed. "Most of those with jobs are discontented with their wages or the kind of work they are doing, or wish they were doing something else," says Dr. Homer P. Rainey, Commission director.

Of the jobless group, nearly half said they never had full-time work, although some had been in the labor market seven years. At the time of the interview, however, more than half admitted they were not actively seeking work. A large proportion were discouraged and to interviewers appeared to be resigned to the shortage of jobs which, they said, was the chief reason for their unemployment.

"More than half the youth in every field expressed a preference for some other kind of work," said Howard M. Bell, author of the report and supervisor of the survey.

Dignity of Labor

"Both reality and tradition contribute something to the general discontent," Mr. Bell said. "To decrease it, what is needed, along with the continued trend toward higher wages, is a revived faith in the dignity of working with one's hands.

"The policy of some individuals and corporations of hiring young people almost exclusively, and then releasing them as soon as they have deserved a higher wage . . . or reached a certain age is also adding to youth's bewilderment, Mr. Bell concluded.

Mr. Bell conducted the Maryland study under direction of Dr. Rainey, and Dr. Owen R. Lovejoy, Associate Director of the American Youth Commission. The survey is one of several on the problems and attitudes of young people that the Commission has undertaken under the sponsorship of the American Council on Education.

Democracy Repudiated By Liquor, Beavan Says

TORONTO, March 14 (CP)—A government cannot approve, protect, and derive profit from the liquor trade without repudiating that for which it stands, Dr. A. W. Beavan of Rochester, N. Y., said at the Ontario Temperance Federation's convention.

"The essence of democracy is that people be free to think clearly and act judicially with self-restraint, whoch are the very things that beverage alcohol destroys," said Dr. Beavan.

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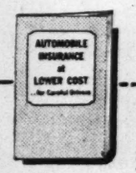

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Songs, Cheers, Flags in Vienna

VIENNA, March 14 (AP)—The most immediate effect upon the Austrian people of the sudden revolutionary change in their political status seemed to be one of extreme jubilation.

Fully a million shouting, flag-waving Viennese in a state of mad frenzy today greeted Adolf Hitler on his entry into the capital of the German state he has absorbed into his expanded German Reich.

On the surface, at least, the scene was one of shouting, singing, flag-waving. In Vienna the crowds yesterday marched through the inner ring of streets, saluting and shouting the National Socialist call: "Sieg Heil." (Hail, victory.)

But while everywhere the populace in general seemed to be celebrating, not raising a voice against the National Socialists, the Austrian Socialists evidenced the hopelessness of their case. Nearly all former Socialist leaders fled, but a few were arrested.

Army Bonus Aids German Propaganda

By the Associated Press

Vienna, March 14

German soldiers arriving in Vienna to tighten the National Socialist control yesterday were given 100 marks ($40) each extra spending money.

This had a marked propaganda effect, impressing the Viennese with the well-being of the German rank and file. One hundred marks is a week's pay for a Colonel in the Austrian Army.

Air of Resignation

Roman Catholics wore an air of resignation. A swastika flag flew above the Archbishop's palace here. Some Roman Catholics wore swastikas on their overcoats, but removed or concealed them when they entered the church.

Theodore Cardinal Innitzer appealed for prayers of "thanks" for the "bloodless course" of the governmental change and instructed all that "orders of officials should be fulfilled willingly."

Many of the older people showed themselves not so satisfied. They asked whether Vienna, renowned for music, art, and beauty, might not now sink into a neglected provincial town, losing the glories of a once mighty world capital.

While jubilation was in progress in Vienna, Herr Hitler was proclaiming the new Pan-German union from a Linz balcony to cheering thousands.

"Will of People"

Declaring it his "divine" mission to return Austria to the German Fatherland, Herr Hitler, bareheaded and in an army overcoat told the crowd "your presence is testimony it is not the wish of only a few to found this Pan-Germany but it is the will of the German people itself."

Herr Hitler sent away his generals at night and talked of old times with former neighbors and schoolmates. He was in a conversational mood after his simple dinner of pea soup and rice.

He ate in the main dining room of the hotel which is his temporary headquarters. After dinner he joined a small group of guests at the hotel.

The group included Karl Breitenthaler who fought with Herr Hitler as long ago as 1920 for Union of Austria and Germany. Now he is the Reichsführer's Commissioner for Upper Austria.

Other old friends and student acquaintances joined the group to exchange reminiscences.

Arrival of Troops

The general jubiliation which began Saturday continued until it reached a high pitch after sundown yesterday when the first large contingent of German infantrymen marched through Mariahilferstrasse to Heroes Square where the annual memorial service was held for Austria's fallen soldiers.

One objection the National Socialists had raised to the plebiscite former Chancellor Schuschnigg had scheduled for yesterday was that it would mar the observance of the memorial day.

An estimated 500,000 spectators greeted the troops.

Visitors From Provinces

They clung to trees along the route, watched from housetops or found other points of vantage.

The German commanding officers were cheered as they motored by ahead of armored cars and infantry. A torchlight parade in biting wind followed.

Factories, banks and Government offices were closed at noon today. Trains from the provinces were crowded with people coming to see what was afoot in the city and to see whatever ceremonies Reichsführer Hitler took part in.

Stores were decorated with flowers and inscriptions of "welcome to our Führer."

Austrian and German troops with many organizations formed parade lines for a march preceding Herr Hitler's arrival. Some 300 German tanks, armored cars, and trucks were deployed along Herr Hitler's route. From West Station and the western city limits the city bore the appearance of military occupation.

In from of Schönbrunn, the palace from which the Hapsburgs once ruled, German field kitchens had been set up and meals were prepared for German troopers.

"Keep on Left"

As these troops crossed the border on the previous day, the Austrian Customs guard had made no attempt to halt them, but they did stand at the side of the road to yell lustily:

"For heaven's sake, keep on the left in Austria!"

On the German side, customs officials took apparent delight in stressing that Austria still was a foreign country.

They insisted on all passport requirements being met and refused to permit travelers to take more than 10 marks ($4) across the line. In some places the border was closed entirely to civilian traffic.

Large Swastika banners were stretched across roads, customs houses had huge portraits of Reichsführer Adolf Hitler and were decked with green twigs. Expressions on the faces of the border populace ranged all the way from joy to cynicism.

Although the Austrian army went over to Herr Hitler without firing a shot, the Salvation Army had not budged an inch.

Salvation Army on Job

Vendors of this organization's publication, "The War Cry," went to work as usual, passing in and out of beer cellars long after midnight.

At Graz pro-German throngs pulled down the memorial statue to the late Chancellor Englebert Dollfuss in the main street.

Amid shouts of "Heil, Hitler!" the crowd brought the figure of the little Austrian Chancellor, who was murdered in the abortive National Socialist putsch of 1934, crashing to the street.

Everyone Feels Effect

The change from an Austrian autoritarian régime to a National Socialist authoritarian government today affected everyone in Austria.

A policeman yesterday smiled and passed the time of day. Today he didn't.

Prices went up a little—probably a groschen or two and perhaps only temporarily because the storekeepers were all out celebrating and could not buy their vegetables in the public markets in the usual way.

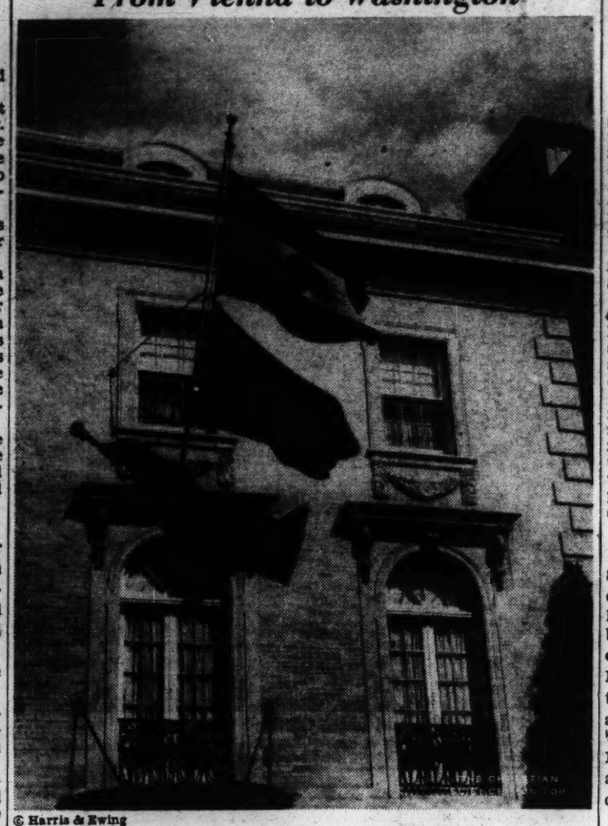
Join Hitler Groups

Older boys hastened to join the Hitler Youth Organization, although previously they had pledged allegiance to the Fatherland Front Jungvolk. Girls were busy making Hitler girl uniforms.

One cannot buy Swastika flags in Austria. They are all sold out. Flag factories added hundreds of women to their staffs. One cannot buy some kinds of cloth. It was all bought yesterday to make National Socialist uniforms.

Apartment houses were almost without janitor service. The men were out parading.

From Vienna to Washington



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Austrian Legation Flies German Swastika

As Soon as German Troops Crossed the Austrian Border, Vienna's Minister to the United States, Edgar L. G. Prochnik, Received Orders From the Austrian Foreign Office to Fly the Flag of the Third Reich

Austro-U. S. Legation Changes

WASHINGTON, March 14 (AP)—American diplomatic relations with Austria will undergo a fundamental change, informed observers said today, as a result of Austria's union with Germany.

The American Legation in Vienna probably will be converted into a Consulate, headed by a Consul-General instead of a Minister.

Here, the Austrian Minister, Edgar L. G. Prochnik, was awaiting official instruction, but Legation attachés said unofficially his duties probably would be taken over by the German Embassy.

A hint of the end for separate Austrian representation in the United States had come yesterday when the Legation received instructions from Vienna to fly the Nazi flag beside Austria's.

Minister Prochnik, one of the oldest members of the Washington diplomatic corps in point of service, borrowed the swastika emblem from Ambassador Hans Dieckhoff of Germany.

The United States has not had a Minister in Vienna for six months, because of the passing of Minister Grenville T. Emmet. American affairs in Austria are handled at present by Chargé d'Affaires John C. Wiley, who is expected to become the Consul-General.

Diplomatic matters concerning Austria would be placed in charge of Hugh Wilson, Ambassador to Germany, who formerly was Assistant Secretary of State.

Berlin: Bars All Hindrances

(Continued from Page 1)

guarantee that the Brenner Pass will remain the German-Italian frontier.

What do the German people think of all this?

They are certainly bewildered by the speed with which everything happened and have been kept so uninformed regarding developments that they have no opinion as to the method adopted.

Yesterday morning all English newspapers arriving here were confiscated immediately.

There is an uneasy popular feeling that something is not well in this whole affair, but Germans naturally feel a thrill at the German-Austrian union and the spectacular realization of the centuries-old ideal of both peoples. But Germans in the Reich, through Government control of public opinion, and consequent apathy toward politics, have become so accustomed to decisions in the name of the Nation being taken without their knowledge that the Austrian issue is looked upon as only just one other such move.

What have events of the past week-end achieved?

Political and economic nation between the Reich and Austria is now a fact. Austrians have in Kant's words been "forced to be free." The third Reich has decided them. The generation-old longing of a German-Austrian Nation undoubtedly has been realized, but it is doubtful whether a majority on either side of the Danube visualized a union by methods adopted. In this matter of Anschluss two ideals have been striving for victory through the centuries—namely, the federal ideal as visualized by the Austrians (and by South Germans generally in earlier days) and the Prussian ideal of a single centralized Empire.

Stronger on Lower Danube

What has the Third Reich gained through going so eagerly to the aid of its "weaker brother"?

Compensations are naturally awaited in Berlin for the "armed assistance," which Germany has lavished on Austria. The Reich has certainly obtained them in all spheres—political and economic in particular.

Germany secures that preponderant position on the lower Danube which it has long demanded. All ideas of co-operation between the smaller Danubian States, whether political or economic, will now be subject to approval from Berlin. This expansion along the Danube also means that German influence has become absolutely the controlling force throughout the Balkans.

Economically the co-ordination of Austria in the Third Reich will help in Germany's fight for self-sufficiency.

Austria has above all wood iron ore, and agricultural products which Germany wants. Germany can supply in increased quantities munitions, chemicals, and artificial manures. Germany could naturally hitherto have imported whatever it desired, but it could not pay in foreign exchange. Nor could it pay in goods, since "free" Austria had reduced its imports from Germany by 40 per cent.

Looking at the map of Europe, it is clear that Germany now holds the key to the granaries of Hungary, and the oil fields of Rumania, as well as the agricultural products in the rest of the Balkans. Whether the road can lead to the Ukraine remains to be seen.

The idea of the return of the Hapsburgs to Austria appears ended once for all. No longer will it be possible that a monarchy, ruling in the Hofburg, might checkmate any move from Berlin. The head of the Austrian Province will be the nominee of Berlin.

The blow to the Vatican is also far-reaching—its last stronghold in German-speaking countries has fallen.

The speed with which the whole campaign has been conducted is clearly indicated in the carefully-laid plans, and reports show that the Nazification of Austria will be carried through with typical thoroughness. In consequence no doubts exist as to the results of the "free plebiscite" announced for April 10 when the press and all other organs of public opinion in Austria are regimented for high-power propaganda during the next three weeks. It is hardly necessary to add that the day of foreign protest from Western democracies has gone by.

London: New Arms Warning by Premier

(Continued from Page 1)

Germany unless we and others with us had been prepared to use force to prevent it.

"Accordingly we have decided to make fresh reviews and in due course we shall announce what further steps we may think it necessary to take."

Baron Constantine von Neurath, head of Germany's new Secret Council, had written, "The British Government is not within its right in claiming the role of protector of Austria."

Baron von Neurath's letter to Sir Nevile Henderson, British Ambassador to Berlin, said:

"The German Government has never left the British Government in doubt that the form of relations between the Reich and Austria can only be regarded as an internal affair of the German people which is no concern of third powers.

"The German Government must from the outset reject as inadmissible the protest lodged by the British Government, even though only conditional."

Mr. Chamberlain said "the defense program will be reviewed in the light of the new circumstances"—a virtual announcement that the nation's $7,500,000,000 rearmament drive would be expanded even further.

"We have always made it clear that our defense programs were flexible and that they would be reviewed at any time in the light of any development in the international situation.

"It would be idle to pretend that recent events do not constitute a change of the kind we had in mind.

British Strongly Moved

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, March 14—Britain has been strongly moved, not only by Germany's seizure of Austria, but by the forceful manner in which it has been carried out. It is not overstating the feeling in British circles that those who, in the past five year have pointed to "Mein Kampf" as an indication that the Reich holds an engagement binding only so long as it suits them, now regard themselves as amply justified.

This feeling lends significance to the fact that for the first time since the old Anglo-Saxon fyrd, or militia, disappeared Britain has begun seriously to consider the question of universal national service in time of peace.

Proposals of this kind have been heard from time to time in the past but have commanded little support. Today, however, the Marquis of Lothian in a letter to The Times urges that "democracy will only recover its health and confidence if democratic peoples are ready to place universal national service alongside universal individual liberty as the basis of society."

Wide Difference on Plan

The idea of compulsory military service is certainly repugnant to the majority of English people and Mr. Chamberlain in reply to request by Labor Opposition recently gave a pledge that it would not be introduced during the lifetime of the present Parliament. But so deeply is the nation stirred by Herr Hitler's seizure of Austria that more is expected to be heard of this issue.

The Times today speaks editorially of the "fresh support for the movement for a more rapid, effective and even compulsory organization of the people of these islands for civilian service of a type demanded by modern dangers, particularly that of panic caused by sudden air raids."

Lord Lothian goes further and speaks of national service including "compulsory service for capital, for example, registration of houses for hospitals, limitation of war profits, and so on, as well as organization of universal 'fitness' and allocation of every individual to his or her duty of service to community, whether in peace or emergency."

Neither the Times nor Lord Lothian urges compulsory military service, but this demand is expected from other sources.

Hitler's Pledge Recalled

Britain recalls that in July, 1936 Herr Hitler solemnly recognized the "full sovereignty of the Federal State of Austria." He even undertook to exert "neither direct nor indirect influence" on Austrian internal affairs. His accusations that Chancellor Schuschnigg did not keep his side of that engagement and so justified Herr Hitler in disregarding his own obligations finds no echo at all here.

Perhaps British opinion would be less bitter if the move was not coupled with a deliberate attempt to muzzle the British press on account of alleged misrepresentations from Berlin of Germany's intentions. The News Chronicle points out in this connection that on Feb. 24 it published a story that 40,000 men of the Austrian Legion were concentrated on the German side of the frontier ready to invade Austria. This statement, the News Chronicle recalls, received indignant denial from Herr Hitler himself who attributed it to "international Jewry" which was working "to envenom the situation by even the most improbable of lies."

The News Chronicle's sole mistake now appears to have been in only referring to the Austrian Legion and putting the figure as low as 40,000. The numbes of German troops who have invaded Austria is so large and they have moved so definitely according to a prearranged plan that military opinion here refuses to believe that they were spent on the spur of the moment.

Rome-Berlin Axis: What Is Behind It?

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

ROME, March 14—The assurance given by Reichsführer Adolf Hitler to Premier Mussolini that he would respect Italy's northern frontier at Brenner Pass has not calmed the apprehension in Italy caused by the events of the last few days, for which the Italian people were totally unprepared.

For once the popular attitude does not correspond to that officially assumed by the Fascist Government.

The justification given by the Italian authorities and indorsed by the Fascist Grand Council, for their approval of Herr Hitler's highhanded action in Austria has failed to carry conviction.

Everywhere two questions are being asked: "Has the Rome-Berlin axis been forged to foster German interests, even when they run counter to vital Italian interests?" "What value has a partnership in which the predominance of Germany is being enforced by such stern methods?"

Italy's Former Stand

Everywhere the past speeches of Signor Mussolini and his former championship of Austrian independence are being recalled. But blame for the Anschluss is placed exclusively on the shoulders of France and Britain, whose hostility to Italy led the latter nation to abandon the Stresa Front—a combination of Britain, France and Italy—which, it is felt here, could alone have prevented the collapse of Austria.

At the same time, Signor Mussolini's refusal to join France and Britain in their protest to Berlin is popularly approved. These protests, unless backed by some more convincing admonition, are valueless to dictators, it is stated here. It was not, critics say, the platonic protests of Britain and France after the assassination of Chancellor Engelbert Dollfuss that prevented the Nazification of Austria in 1934, but Italian army divisions, moving swiftly through Brenner Pass, that checked Herr Hitler's ambition.

Italy, it is argued, could not, under present circumstances, have made a similar demonstration, which would have involved her in war with Germany. Nor could she, after the indifference shown towards the Austrian question in the past by Britain and France, act forever as "Europe's policeman" on Brenner Pass in defense of that independence.

As far as Italy is concerned, definite conclusions can be drawn from the wiping out of Austria as an independent state:

1. It appears clear that Signor Mussolini has given Herr Hitler a free hand in Austria in return for German neutrality in the Ethiopian adventure.

The price does not appear to be too heavy for Italy which has won an empire in Africa, an empire, which in turn, may be a stepping stone for further expansion.

2. The Rome-Berlin axis—and this is an important fact—has not been broken. Despite all that has happened in Central Europe, the fact that Italy still boasts of its friendship with Germany is regarded as conclusive evidence that there is more behind the Rome-Berlin axis than appearances indicate.

Meanwhile there are important questions which will receive an answer in the near future.

Is it a military alliance? Is there an undertaking by Germany to back Italy in the Mediterranean in case the Anglo-Italian negotiations should lead to nothing? Is there a German promise to support Italy's imperialistic expansion in return for active support of Germany's drive for colonies?

Is there an understanding between the two Fascist dictators to become masters of Europe and to dictate peace to the rest of the continent on their own terms?

Regardless of the outcome, the bloc was of two Fascist States, Greater Germany and Imperial Italy—with a population exceeding 100,000,000 — will unquestionably make its voice heard in the future destinies of Europe.

Italy Abandoned A Cardinal Point

By the Associated Press

Rome, March 14

The Italian Government, in acquiescing to extension of German power to the Brenner Pass in the Tyrolese Alps, openly abandoned a cardinal point in its foreign policy for 20 years—an independent Austria.

The point previously had been held to be imperative to the security of Italy. The historic Brenner Pass, approximately 4,500 feet high, is the shortest route between central Germany and Italy.

Less than four years ago Premier Benito Mussolini rushed his divisions to this gateway as a gesture to restrain Germany when Austrian Chancellor Engelbert Dollfuss was assassinated at the time of the National Socialist Putsch of July 25, 1934.

Italian Council Approves

ROME, March 14 (AP)—Italy's Fascist Grand Council gave its approval yesterday to Chancellor Hitler's nazification of Austria.

The Council's approval was expressed in a communique issued after it had received Herr Hitler's personal letter to Premier Mussolini containing a promise that German expansion to the South would stop at the Italian Frontier.

Herr Hitler's letter contained the following explanation of Germany's actions:

There is not involved in this act (the German ultimatum to Austria) anything but legitimate national defense, therefore action which any man of character in my place would discharge in the same way.

Also, Your Excellency would not have acted otherwise if Italian destiny were involved. I, as Führer and a National Socialist, cannot do otherwise.

In this critical hour for Italy I have shown you the firmness of my intentions. Do not doubt that also in the future there will be no cause for change in this respect.

Whatever may be the consequences in future events, I have traced clear the German Frontier with regard to France. Now I draw it equally clear with regard to Italy. It is Brenner. This decision will never be jeopardized or attacked.

French Proposal Rejected

Foreign Minister Ciano informed the Council that Italy had rejected a French proposal for concerted action in the Austrian situation.

"The Italian Government has, for obvious reasons, determined not to interfere in any way in Austrian internal affairs," the Council's communiqué said, adding:

"The Grand Council emphasizes especially that the (Austrian) plebiscite was ordered without previous notice by Dr. Schuschnigg.

"Not only was it not suggested, but not even approved by the Italian Government which had no knowledge of it, neither with regard to method nor substance.

"The Grand Council considers what happened in Austria the result of a pre-existing situation and an open expression of the sentiments and will of the Austrian people, confirmed in an unequivocal manner by the striking public manifestation with which the events have been greeted."

The Fascist body said of the French proposal:

"The rejection by the Fascist Government of the French suggestion for concerted action, which being without foundation and without possibility, would have succeeded only in rendering more difficult the international situation."

Blum Forms New Cabinet

(Continued from Page 1)

revaluing the gold in the banks of France now figured at about 113 francs to the pound at approximately present level of 160 francs to the pound. This would make available for M. Daladier's use some 15,000,000,000 francs (about $480,000,000) and would meet the urgent need of the treasury. It would not, however, solve the real problem. The imperative necessity of restoring confidence and reviving French production would remain.

[M. Blum, according to the Associated Press, indicated his program would not include exchange control. He pointed out that the new Minister of the Budget, is opposed to control and that he himself headed the Government more than a year without resorting to control.]

Franc at New Low

Whether M. Blum will be able to command the support of the Senate for the necessary measures to meet this situation is doubtful. It is significant that the franc, which recovered sharply on Saturday when the National Union Government was being formed, today dropped to a new low touching $0.0307.

The other serious problem facing the new Blum Cabinet is the European situation, created by Herr Hitler's absorption of Austria. Paul Boncour who succeeds M. Delbos as Minister of Foreign Affairs, is understood to have begun at once consultations with the British Government aimed at obtaining from Whitehall a firmly worded joint declaration destined to save Czechoslovakia from being the next victim of Herr Hitler's Pan-Germanic policy.

[Edouard Daladier, Minister of National Defense, Saturday ordered French troops in the strategic Maginot line along the German border to remain at their posts without leave until further notice.]

"Provisional" Cabinet

The Cabinet has not been very well received by the public or press, which had hoped for a genuine Government or National Union.

Even the Left accepts the present Cabinet only as provisional affair that was the best that could be done in the circumstances. The Radical Party yesterday, in agreeing to join the Government, adopted a resolution declaring that "it persists in thinking that on account of the international danger and domestic difficulties the sincere loyal and unlimited union of all Frenchmen is indispensable if the country is to be saved."

In a radiocast statement last night M. Blum declared, "I am ready to try again to form such a union as soon as the pressure of public opinion has broken down, the to me, incomprehensible resistance I encountered." The pressure of public opinion is mounting but there are serious obstacles now to the realization of a united government under M. Blum's leadership.

As he himself told a joint meeting of conservative groups on Saturday in his dramatic plea for their support, "if you reject my appeal now don't be sure you can count on our participation in the national cabinet later." Thus the effect of the Conservatives' refusal to join the Government headed by M. Blum and including Communists has been to tend to revive the clash of animosities which Saturday seemed about to disappear before the menace of Germany's march into Austria.

Cabinet

PARIS, March 14 (AP)—France's new People's Front Cabinet which was presented early last night to President Albert Lebrun follows:

Léon Blum, Premier and Minister of Treasury.

Paul Faure, Albert Sarraut, Maurice Violette, and Théodore Steeg, Ministers of State.

Louis Oscar Frossard, Minister of Propaganda.

Charles Spinasse, Budget.

Joseph Paul-Boncour, Foreign Affairs.

Vincent Auriol, Co-ordination Services.

Marx Dormoy, Interior.

Marc Rucart, Justice.

Edouard Daladier, National Defense, and Vice-President.

César Campinchi, Navy.

Guy LA Chambre, Air.

Jean Zay, Education.

Georges Monnet, Agriculture.

Jules Moch, Public Works.

Albert Serol, Labor.

Pierre Cot, Commerce.

Jean Lebas, Post, Telephones and Telegraphs.

Albert Rivière, Pensions.

Fernand Gentin, Public Health.

Marius Moutet, Colonies.

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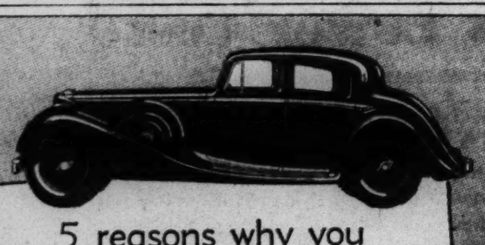

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Moscow Plot Trial Shakes European Balance of Power

By Demaree Bess
Moscow Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Russia's first Communist conspiracy trial—which ended as expected with sentences of execution of 18 chief defendants—assumes particular significance in view of this week's events in Europe.

The anti-Stalin conspiracy revealed in these trials has so weakened Russia that Europe's balance of power was completely upset. Germany, whose knowledge of Russian events is unparalleled, can plan its moves in Central and Eastern Europe with confidence that the Russians are in no position to interfere, probably for several years. France having mistakenly based its plans upon the Russian alliance finds itself checkmated through Russia's internal weakness.

This third trial strengthens the arguments of those who believe that an actual widespread Communist conspiracy existed in Russia. Obviously, observers must choose between this conclusion and the theory that Joseph Stalin somehow compelled his revolutionary associates falsely to confess in open court crimes which meant their execution.

This latter theory proves more acceptable to European Socialists because they cannot face the fact that a Socialist régime would breed such conspiracies. However, impartial observers realize that "proletarian dictatorships," like any other, breed conspiracies.

Despite the obviously impossible details in the testimony of the latest trials, it must be remembered that some false details in testimony or confessions do not invalidate the whole as in Western courts of law. The fundamental testimony of the chief defendants in this trial sounded more convincing than in any previous trials. The testimony implicated additional prominent Communists, making additional open trials likely.

Meanwhile hundreds are imprisoned awaiting disposal, including the Former President of the Russian Federated Republic and the Former Chairman of the State Planning Commission. So many prominent Communists are involved that Stalin is still uncertain which of his remaining associates he can trust.

Execution for 18 Reds

MOSCOW, March 14 —Eighteen of 21 defendants were sentenced to execution yesterday in Moscow's greatest treason trial.

Those who were spared, were: Christian Rakovsky, Former Ambassador to France who was sentenced to 20 years imprisonment; S. A. Bessonoff, former member of the Soviet trade delegation to Berlin; 15 years, and D. D. Pletnyeff, heart specialist, 25 years.

Those to be executed are former high-ranking Bolshevists accused of undertaking treason and murder at the behest of foreign powers.

Appeals for clemency, usually made immediately, heretofore have been rejected immediately in cases of such prominence as this, with a Former Premier and five Former Commissars or Cabinet members among the condemned.

Three days will be given them for the Judges to weigh their appeals and two more days must elapse before they are placed before the firing squad.

Among those sentenced to execution was Nicholas Bukharin, chronicler of the red revolution who electrified the last session of the long trial with an unexpected defense.

Among the other one-time high ranking Soviet leaders to be shot are Henry G. Yagoda, former chief of the Secret Police; Alexis I. Rykoff, Premier of the Soviet Union for 10 years who succeeded Lenin; and N. N. Krestinsky, former First Assistant Foreign Commissar; and A. P. Rosenholtz, one-time Commissar of Foreign Trade.

All the defendants pleaded guilty to charges which included plotting to dismember the Soviet Union, overthrow the régime, restore capitalism and murder Russian leaders.

Leon Trotsky, former Bolshevik leader now living in exile in Mexico, was named as one of the inspirers of the Anti-Soviet plotting.

The trial of the fallen leaders, by a military tribunal, marked the fourth Moscow trial staged before a world-wide audience.

Previous trials, whose volumes of sensational testimony concerning plots against the Soviet Union, resulted in the execution of 7 former high ranking Soviet leaders.

Gallery to Show Art at Low Fees Starts in London

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON—A commercial art gallery with an ideal. This describes a venture with vital possibilities initiated here recently by an Irishwoman and a young South African architect.

Mr. Norman Lloyd, the artist, became convinced that new life could be poured into the British school of painting if young artists could show their works at low fees. He expressed his conviction to two friends, Mrs. Elizabeth King-Spark and Mr. Matthys Taute, who translated his ideal into the Modern Galleries.

The Duchess of Atholl performed the opening ceremony, when contemporary art was shown, including works by Flora Lion, Ethel Gabain and Arthur Burgess.

Soho—that fragment of Continental Europe in the center of London—was chosen as the district in which the galleries would be most likely to thrive. Its French, Italian, Greek and Spanish restaurants are rendezvous of London's artistic world. Artists, it is hoped, will come to eat and stay to admire the works of their young, enthusiastic and rising colleagues.

Unlike Paris, there are few focal centers for artistic activity in London. Young painters lack the opportunity of exchanging ideas with their co-idealists. The Modern Galleries, such is the ambition of its founders, will provide this opportunity and this stimulus.

The light, airy rooms in a street of cafés painted red yellow, blue and green bring something of the spirit of Parisian artistic life into London.

Austria Under Hitler: Action and Reaction

As Austria became a province within the fold of the German Fatherland, a barrage of statements accompanied Reichsführer Adolf Hitler's trimphal march behind his troops into the capital of Vienna.

Developments, arising out of the sudden armed occupation of Austria, included the following expressions and incidents:

Hitler Says:

VIENNA, March 14 (AP)—Reichsführer Hitler, who had not expected to speak until tomorrow, extemporaneously addressed a crowd of 100,000 demonstrating before his hotel.

"German compatriots," he said, "I have felt in the last few days all the emotions which now stir you.

"This has been an historical change and the entire German people feel your emotions.

"Not 2,000,000,000 people in one city but 75,000,000,000 people in one nation are stirred to the depths of feeling which you now are demonstrating.

"I am deeply stirred by this historic change.

"You all live up to your oath, all of you from Königsburg to Hamburg and down to Vienna, you do so in deepest devotion.

"The German Reich as it stands today is inviolable; no one can shatter it!"

At Linz:

VIENNA, March 14 (AP)—The text of Reichsführer Hitler's speech at Linz, Upper Austria, follows:

I thank all of you who are gathered here and who give by your presence testimony that it is not the wish of only a few to found this new Pan-Germany, but it is the will of the German people itself.

It would be fine also if some of our well-known international seekers after truth could not only see the truth here, but also recognize it.

When I once departed this city I had the same feeling and conviction that fills me today.

Picture my feeling of emotion, after such long years of faith, to see it (my faith) brought to fulfillment in rapid shouts of joy when fate called me from this city to be leader of the Reich.

Then fate must have given me a commission and it can only have been a single commission to return my beloved Fatherland to the German Reich.

I believed in this divine commission. I lived and fought for it. I believe I now have fulfilled it. And you are witnesses to it.

I do not know what day you will be called (apparently referring to a plebiscite such as former Chancellor Schuschnigg had called and then canceled). I hope it is not far off.

Then you will have to stand by your conviction. I believe I can be proud of my Fatherland before the entire German people. It must prove to the entire world that any other attempt to part this people will be in vain.

Just as you then will be obliged to perform your duty for this German future, so is all Germany prepared to fulfill the obligation to you in seeing you liberated. And she begins to fulfill those obligations today.

You will see in the German soldiers who are marching in from all sections of the Reich, you will see in them fighters who are ready and willing to sacrifice everything for the entire community of German people, for the power of our Reich, for its glory.

Now and forever Germany! Sieg Heil! (Hail victory.)

Mussolini Says:

ROME, March 14 (AP)—Premier Mussolini today gave Reichsführer Hitler his personal reassurance of Italian friendship.

In a telegram to Hitler at Vienna, the Duce declared "my attitude is determined by the friendship between our two countries consecrated in the (Rome-Berlin) axis."

Signor Mussolini's communication was in reply to Herr Hitler's earlier message that he would "never forget" the Duce's attitude toward his annexation of Austria.

VIENNA, March 14 (AP)—From Linz Herr Hitler sent this telegram to Premier Mussolini of Italy:

"I shall never forget this day. Adolf Hitler."

Göring Says:

BERLIN, March 14 (AP)—Field Marshal Hermann Göring, speakhere in his capacity of Acting Chancellor, said:

Now, at last, an opportunity will be given to the German folk in Austria for the first time since those terrible peace treaties, which seemed to kill off all life, to express before all the world, freely, honestly, quite openly and without any restriction whatsoever, how they wish to arrange their national life.

Whatever may be their decision, Germany will respect it.

The whole world, however, knows what that decision will be. . . . Spring has come for our united Germany, God grant that eternal summer follows.

Embassies

VIENNA, March 14 (AP)—Twenty-eight foreign legations were confronted with a diplomatic unemployment problem today.

The end of Austria, become a state of Germany, makes unnecessary the maintenance of legations and embassies here.

All the ministers accredited to the defunct Austrian public will leave shortly, their duties to be taken over by ministers in Berlin.

Some expected that their governments would maintain consulates here.

VALPARAISO, Chile, March 14 (AP)—Gen. Emerich Kovacs, Austrian Consul, defied instructions to hoist the National Socialist Swastika over the consulate here today and cabled his resignation to the Austrian Minister at Rio de Janeiro, Brazil.

Censorship

VIENNA, March 14 (AP)—Foreign correspondents feel the pinch of tightening censorship in Austria.

S. A. (Black Shirts) men stood constantly at the side of the chief of Austria's oldest news agency, supervising all his calls and information to foreign journalists.

They also tapped all outgoing telephone calls. The mail was watched.

The private news agency head advised his clients to ask no questions, lest they be considered incriminating.

He evolved an elaborate code system in which, for example, talk of a rose garden could mean the movement of German tanks.

The United States Legation made representations in connection with the detention of Alfred Tyrnauer, correspondent for the International News Service, an American agency.

A photographer for an American photo agency temporarily was refused permission to make pictures of a parade. The refusal, by a minor National Socialist official, was withdrawn after representations to a higher official.

The correspondents' local telephone conversations from the Government telegraph office had to be in German, but those to points abroad could be in any language.

Danzig

FREE CITY OF DANZIG, March 14 (AP)—The National Socialists of Danzig, already masters of this nominally free and formerly German city of 400,000 persons, today pleaded through their newspaper organ for union with the expanding German Reich.

Envious National Socialist eyes were turned toward Austria, which yesterday abandoned the freedom National Socialist Danzig no longer wants. An editorial in the Danziger Vorposten, official National Socialist organ, expressed this viewpoint:

"Who will blame us that our glances now go across the border with envy? Now Danzig remains the only German commonwealth outside the Reich's borders.

"Danzig's future lies definitely in the aim—which always has motivated it because of its pure German character—to serve the German people in every possible way."

Vatican

VATICAN CITY, March 14 (AP)—A Vatican news agency today said "the line of conduct adopted" by the Holy See with respect to Germany's absorption of Roman Catholic Austria "is to employ every effort to protect religious interests but to avoid any interference whatever in political questions."

The agency published a communiqué saying, the Vatican "continues preoccupied by the situation in Austria."

Cross of Honor

VIENNA, March 14 (AP)—Reichsführer Hitler made Franz von Papen, his Ambassador to Austria, a member of the National Socialist Party and gave him the Gold Cross of Honor in appreciation of his activities in Vienna.

It was Herr von Papen, the Kaiser's military attache at Washington in early World War days and a one time Chancellor of Germany, who was sent to Vienna by Herr Hitler to direct the process of Nazification. It was he who haled the now fallen Austrian Chancellor Kurt Schuschnigg to Berchtesgaden for the Feb. 12 meeting with the Reichsführer, first of the chain of breathtaking events leading to tonight's climax.

Wide World Radiophoto

German Troops Arrive

Infantrymen, Landed by Bombers at the Airport in Suburban Aspern, Five Miles From Vienna, Leave for the Capital

Wide World Radiophoto

Vienna Marks New Regime

Austrian National Socialists Celebrate the Change in Rule by Parading a Policeman on Their Shoulders

Press 'Conforms'

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

VIENNA, March 14—A striking change in the press of this city has taken place as a result of National Socialist control.

The Telegraph, a ewish anti-Hitler paper has been transformed into the National Socialist Telegraph. The outspoken Roman Catholic morning paper, Die Reichspost, which on Saturday defended Chancellor Schuschnigg almost with boldness, appeared on Sunday with a heroic sized picture of Herr Hitler on the front page and a glowing account of the Reichsführer's reception in Linz. Das Kleine Blatt, workers' paper, which had supported the Reds until 1934 and had applauded Dollfuss after that, stepped into line behind Herr Hitler without so much as losing a single step. Friday morning it was for an independent Austria, Saturday morning for Anschluss. The Tag, which had been considered the organ of President Benes of Czechoslovakia in Austria was stopped. The militant Clerical evening paper, Weltblatt, refused to bow its head and was suspended. The liberal dailies, Tageblatt and Neue Freie Presse, went National Socialist without a blush. In addition to the co-ordination of the local papers, all of the Reich's German papers are now allowed to stream into Austria.

The Jews

VIENNA, March 14 (AP)—As National Socialism took control of the Austrian Government, strong anti-Semitic measures similar to those effected in Germany brought concern to the Jewish population.

Vienna's Jews grasped at two straws—escape or the hope that traditionally easy-going Austrian friendliness might soon emerge to curb what they called "German relentlessness."

Of Austria's population of 6,750,000 some 200,000 are Jews, but about 600,000 more, according to Jewish estimates have some Jewish blood.

As the Führer drove from Linz to the capital for a triumphal entry, hundreds of Jews lined up before the Polish and other consulates to ask visas to enable them to leave the country.

The extent to which Jews would be allowed to leave Austria was not certain as bordering countries sought measures to control any sudden influx.

BERLIN, March 14 (AP)—Julius Streicher, Germany's chief anti-semitic propagandist, left today for Vienna.

Ex-Kaiser Watches

DOORN, The Netherlands, March 14 (AP)—The former Kaiser Wilhelm, following Austrian events with deepest interest, made special arrangements to be informed immediately of any changes.

It was understood Wilhelm was surprised at the sudden shift in the central European situation.

Feel 'Peppy' in Spring? Its Mental, Doctor Says

WASHINGTON, March 14 (AP)—Theories that spring "peps up" a person or slows him down physically drew a big laugh today at the Public Health Service.

Spring is no different from other seasons as far as physical well-being is concerned, said Dr. Robert Oleson, Assistant Surgeon-General. It's the mental outlook that counts, he added.

Germany Annexes Austria; 'Nazification' Is Speeded

(Continued from Page 1)

den and drastic manner. It was simply made a part of the German Army and thus passed under Herr Hitler's direct control. Under General von Bock Austrian soldiers are to take the oath of allegiance to Reichsführer Hitler at once. Naturally, many of the older Austrian officers will be pensioned.

Church Situation

German soldiers have already marched into practically every important Austrian town.

Strangest of all these strange events was the broadcast from Vienna on Sunday morning of a Roman Catholic church service, in which a Roman Catholic priest preached a sermon favorable to the new regime. There is no doubt that the Roman Catholic church in Austria faces sharp opposition. It was most aggressive in its fight against the Austrian National Socialists and the Hitler forces are disposed to even up the score.

Meanwhile much attention is being paid to electioneering for the coming plebiscite on April 10 to confirm Anschluss. Every German and Austrian man and women more than twenty years of age will be allowed to vote. Jews will be excluded and the balloting will be secret.

Economic Co-ordination

Economic co-ordination is not going ahead quite so fast, though here also rapid progress is expected. Austrian industry, agriculture, and trade will, of course, be made to fit into the Reich's economic system.

For the present Austrian laws still remain in force.

There will be some cases of political persecution, but probably not so many as there were in Germany. The Marxist Party is already suppressed here and most of the clericals are not dynamic. The Royalist movement, of course, has collapsed. Jews apparently are suffering most of all.

News of the Annexation

The news of the disappearance of Austria as a nation was announced to the foreign journalists in a most unimpressive way. They were invited to come to the Government headquarters at 7:30 o'clock Sunday night. None of the porters there knew anything about a meeting, but after much telephoning they conducted the journalists upstairs.

After a while a rather flustered new press chief, who had just flown from Berlin where he had been press attaché at the Austrian legation, appeared and read a brief statement saying that President Miklas had resigned at the request of Chancellor Seyss-Inquart and, according to the constitution, all powers had passed to Dr. Seyss-Inquart.

Then he asked the correspondents to wait until eight o'clock. Exactly at that hour he said, "now, gentlemen, I have ceased to be the Austrian press chief."

It was because Austria had ceased to exist. He read the letter regarding Austria's rejoining the Reich. He emphasized that all had been done "legally."

Nation Is Divided

The feeling of the Austrian people is divided. Many old Austrians are extremely sad. As they see the hosts of German soldiers, flocks of German airplanes and great numbers of German policemen in Austrian cities they feel that their land has been occupied by an invader.

Another group is indifferent. They say they have just exchanged one dictator for another. They had nothing to lose, they think, and so lost nothing. They hope for better times economically.

Hitler Forces Jubilant

The third group is boundlessly happy and triumphant. They feel that Austria has been delivered. They are young people, dynamic people. They live in the future, instead of the past. For them, Austria never meant much except privation, frustration, and humiliation. Its independence was, in their opinion, a myth and Austria was always appealing to enemies of the German people to protect it from Germans. These people have given Herr Hitler and the German troops, who have poured into the country by the scores of thousands, a reception such as has been rarely seen in history. Herr Hitler arrived here this noon for a triumph such as only his highly co-ordinated organization could arrange, even with the most frenzied admirers.

Foreign Affairs Notebook

Answer Yes or No

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

A plebiscite which was never held may prove to have been one of the most important since the World War. The Chancellor of Austria called it for last Sunday. He asked the people to vote on "independence," hoping thereby to build a wall of popular ballots against increasing German influence.

Germany demanded postponement of the plebiscite as one of the conditions of the ultimatum which accompanied armed assumption of power in Austria. Now, it is announced from Berlin, a popular referendum will be held April 10 under National Socialist supervision—this time to ratify the virtual union of Austria with Germany.

Plebiscites have been utilized under many circumstances. They were employed during the French Revolution, "first in good faith, later as a political subterfuge." They were extensively planned after the World War to enable people in disputed areas to choose their governments by "self-determination." But not always was the voting free from pressure.

First of post-war plebiscites was in Schleswig in 1920—the northern portion voting to return to Denmark, the southern portion to Germany. The same year, East and West Prussia voted to unite with Germany as did the greater part of Upper Silesia in 1921. And the Saar, in 1935, united with Germany, discarding both the alternatives of French sovereignty or remaining under League supervision.

Germany, under strict party supervision in November, 1933, gave 93.4 per cent approval to the Third Reich's withdrawal from the League of Nations. In August, 1934, some 90 per cent of the voters said "Ja" to Adolf Hitler's assumption of the powers of President as well as Chancellor. And in March, 1936, Germany's repudiation of the Locarno treaty and reoccupation of the demilitarized Rhineland was endorsed by 98.79 per cent.

Rumania, latest of the dictatorships to use the plebiscite device, last month obtained a 99 per cent approval of King Carol's constitution in a referendum in which remoter districts voted before they knew what they were balloting on.

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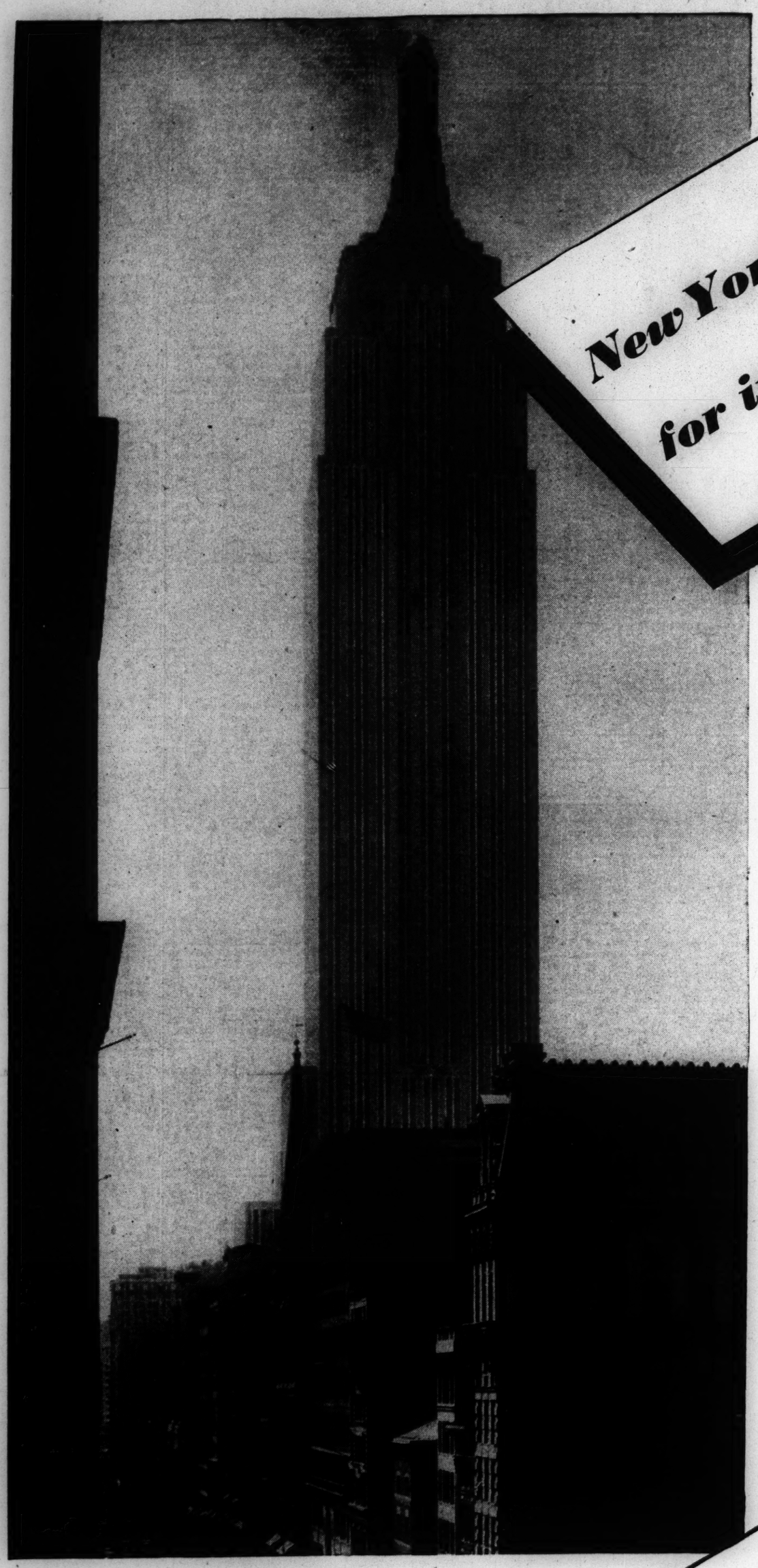

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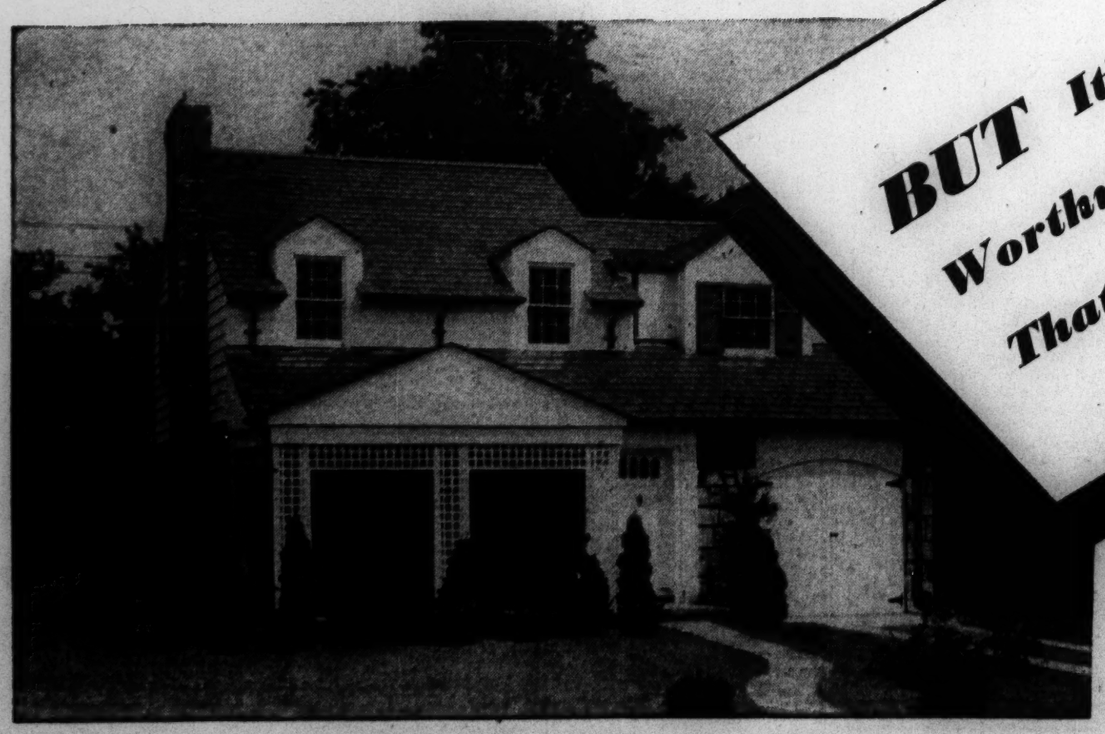

The Poetry of Earth

YOU must know, by now, that we New Englanders—and particularly our Jaalam folks—are a little queer, in some ways. Perhaps we tend to dwell a trifle overmuch on old times; often it would appear that what Great-grandfather Joshua did in 1820 overshadows in importance what happened yesterday. And this may be a fault in us.

But there is reason for it. For little has happened here, and footprints made in the deep soil of our shallow valleys persist for years. Our newcomers are sometimes amused and nettled to find their places still called the Marshall or the Lovering homestead—because Deacon Tom settled here in 1710, or because Captain Thad built the house the year he came home from Louisburg. Don't we folks ever forget?

We do not. And perhaps this is good for us. For we forget too easily, these days. And if, in Jaalam, you still find us quoting Squire Chandler of a century ago, if you still hear stories about stout John Golden of the century before that, be sure that there is a reason. These men left us something. We still remember. And we are the better for it today.

Most often quoted is one of our preachers—a Timothy Dickinson who came here soon after the Revolution. Not a man of fame, this Timothy, yet we remember and like him still. And so, I think, would you.

* * *

SOMETHING OF HIS background, first. He was of the Amherst family, a great-uncle of Emily Dickinson, the poet. Born in 1761, as a boy of sixteen he enlisted in the army, served some fifteen months, then studied under Timothy Dwight—later President of Yale—at Northampton. He entered Dartmouth College, graduating in 1785, then studied at Newburyport under Dr. Tappan, a later Hollis Professor of Divinity at Harvard. He came to Jaalam in 1789, was ordained pastor of the church here, and in the same year married the daughter of his predecessor. In 1794 he began his diary.

It is through this that we know him; day by day for eight years he set down his life—his perplexities, his readings, his texts and journeys and exchanges of pulpits. His notes were brief, sometimes a line or two, more rarely a full page, and there is about them an extraordinary vitality. He had here something of the quality of his grand-niece Emily; a phrase, a word or two, and the thought stands complete. And most interesting of all are the notes he set down reluctantly. Again and again he sighs over his "Secularities," his "Domesticks."

* * *

FOR THIS POST-REVOLUTIONARY parson was a farmer as well. Across the Great Road his house faced the Common; from this his fields and pastures sloped to Pond Brook; and on the hill, above the red church, was his rye field and woodlot. Here now run the quiet village streets under elms and maples, and now the Manse itself has been moved to a side way. But here he planted and reaped; here his sheep grazed and his apple trees stood in ordered rows. And through the years of his diary run his comments on this. The farmer's eye saw; the preacher's quill pen set it down.

He had a farmer's eye for the weather, this Timothy. The year begins with snow, and good sleighing, and a great movement along the roads. "In my Study. My ears were almost continually saluted by the Gingle of Sleigh bells." One hears the fire murmur, the quill take up its scratching as he turns again. Sleighs cluster at the Meeting House, under the dry rustle of winter oaks. The snow thins; still the farmers from up-country move their produce; he notes that some of them—a Yankee touch to this—have fitted small wheels, sawed from log butts, under their runners. A season of movement and color, this winter of a bygone time. The roads were smooth, and hauling easy. Often, in February, he notes: "My neighbours were so kind as to assist me in getting in Wood." You see ox teams lurching down from the hill, the long cords growing in the yard, the busy sound of ax and saw.

* * *

AND THEN THERE was spring plowing, and trimming of apple trees, and planting. This Timothy has usually a hired man, many times a boy or two studying with him, preparing for college. "With my Schollars in the morning. Then laid wall." A welcome turn, one imagines, from wrestling with Greek roots to wresting stubborn boulders from the wet fields. Across the blue April sky the pigeon flights swept from hill to hill; "Barzillai plowed my rye field above the Burying Yard." And now and then there comes an oddly tender note. I think his mouth crinkled at the corners as he set down: "Two little Misses come to repeat their Hymns to me."

The year deepened swiftly; he notes the last snow, the first green over the fields. In early May of 1794 Timothy wrote: "The season is beautiful. The apple trees in their bloom—the Forests begin to show green. Planting goes on. Very early in the Morning, I rode to Medbury, to Rev. Sanford's, amidst the perfume of the orchards. Nancy"—his small daughter—"on the horse before me." One likes that picture. Then the June locusts were white with blossom; his young men plowed and hoed corn and Timothy cast an eye on the prospect for hay and rye. July came; on the 6th. in 1795, he notes: "Mrs. D. and I rode to Mr. Lincoln's, a'Cherrying." But this was an interlude. For July and early August were haying times. "Everybody that can labour is engaged in husbandry, this agreeable season. Nobody goes to market from us." Now his journal entries dwindle to brief lines. "Got in 3 loads of hay, some seed Clover." "2 loads got in from the Meadow." "Mrs. D. and Betsy assisted in pulling Flax." The long blades reap the fields, and the yellow stubble spreads; up the lane sway the slow oxen. "Got in my last load, just before the shower. Kaijah was soaked carrying the Lamb!"

* * *

THROUGH ALL THESE early years, this Kaijah pops up when you least expect him. Kaijah fell from an apple tree; Kaijah drove the stone boat and hung the oxen on a stump; Timothy talked seriously with Kaijah, and "he seemed sensible of his failing." Kaijah for five years is something of a mystery; but in 1799, when Timothy parted with him, you find that Kaijah was a little black boy, then ten years old. "He was a good boy, a good worker, though sometimes he did try me. The children liked him. I send him to Brother Appleton, at Marblehead, reluctantly." And somehow you, too, part with this little black choreboy with regret.

And then, in the slow march of the year, there was corn to be got in, potatoes to be dug, apples to be gathered. "The neighbours came in, husked my Corn." Rye and barley were reaped and housed. "Took up my Bees." The first frost whitened the fences; the house was banked, wood got up. "Lealand plows my Sheep pasture." The pond skims over, and the meadows are burnt. "I have swapped my Steers, giving boot, and begin to fat my old Oxen by giving them Provinder" Then the wind swings north, and the world is white once more. The roads drift deep, and again the jingle of bells is merry beyond the panes of his study.

So they pass, seedtime and harvest, frosts and droughts, rainy hay seasons and Septembers when the corn rolled tight and the brooks dwindled. But always the harvest season was busy. "My people have not where to bestow their Good Things." That year Timothy built another barn. He records the felling of trees on the hill, taking logs to mill and seeing them on the wharf for sawing. In the study the quill made its small mouse-like sound, while the farmyard rang with broadax and adze hewing timber. And on a June day, "The Frame of my Barn was raised. We finished late and supped by Candle Light, out of Doors." You see the new frame against the darkness and the stars, the white moths wheeling over the small golden lights. Emily was not the first Dickinson to write poetry.

* * *

That may be why it is this homely record of farm life that you remember most. There is much of wider interest; for this Timothy travelled widely, read deeply, and cast a shrewd Yankee eye on the Europe of Napoleonic times. But here, across the years, you still smell the brown earth-ribbons rolling wetly from the plow; again the neighbours come in; and again, in the sweetness of the morning, small Nancy and her grave father plod a-horseback through the apple bloom to Medbury. We like it. And we like it, I think, because all this brings us the sense of a deep permanence, of a slow and unchanging rhythm underlying his time and our own as well. Often, in the troubled 1790's, he failed to see this. And often, in these troubled 1930's, so do we.

Perhaps you see now why our Jaalam folks tend to dwell on old times. Overmuch? I wonder.

DANIEL CHASE

Italian Vignette

BY AN arcade, the loveliest young girl I had seen in Italy was playing an accordion; a delicate, grave-eyed child with a sort of innocent bloom about her as she moved her arms in playing, there in the sunny street. Softly-streaming, golden-brown hair she had—it fell waving over her shoulders; poetic lips and a cheek and chin worthy of Botticelli. She was dressed as an artist would have her, in clear soft old faded colors such as one sees in pictures of the saints; and two smaller children were with her—a memorable group, on the antiquity of Arezzo's pavement and wall. The young girl glanced once at me, a delicate and most unwishing glance; I absolutely didn't know what to do with it. Anything one could think of on the spur of the moment was too ridiculously impermanent; beyond transplanting her at once to the society of poets, to everything exquisite in life forever and forever, there seemed nothing one could do with her.—From "Sunshine and Dust," by ANNE BOSWORTH GREENE. (New York: Appleton-Century.)

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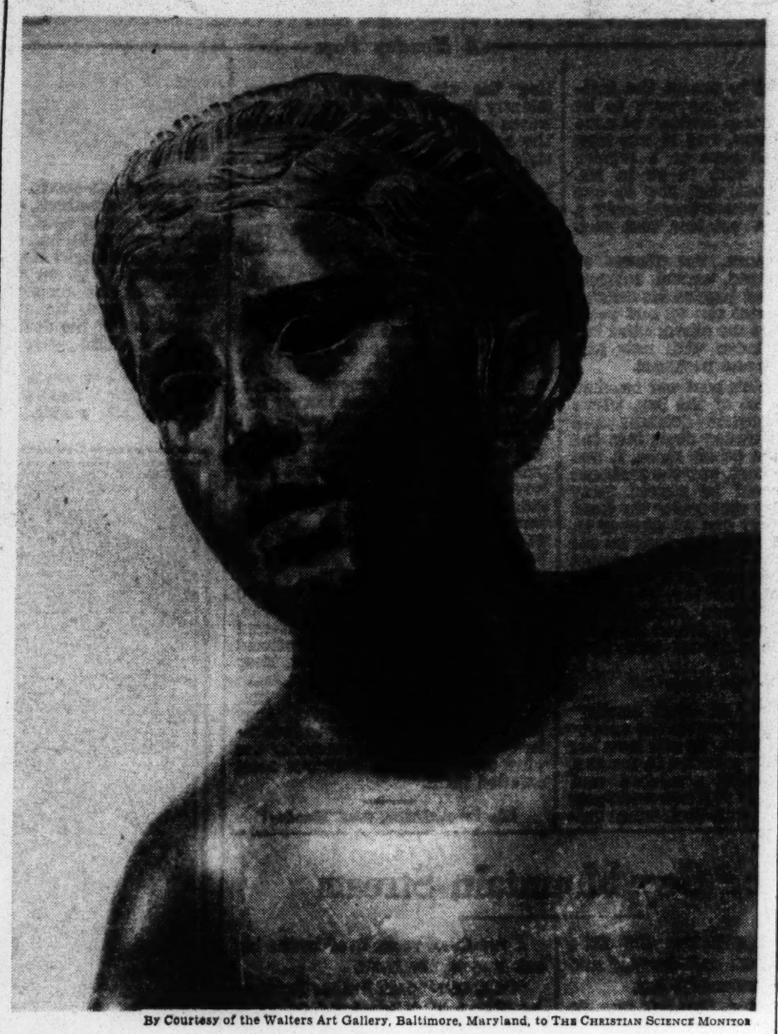

By Courtesy of the Walters Art Gallery, Baltimore, Maryland, to THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

A GRAECO-ROMAN BRONZE PORTRAIT

THE Romans lacked the genius of the Greeks in the sculptural art. However, they did possess the intelligence to appreciate the high accomplishment of Greek carvers, and consequently they copied important early works with faithfulness and understanding. We are obliged often to turn to Roman copies in order to learn more about the Greek genius, since so few of the original masterpieces have survived.

Here is a detail of a portrait, the figure of a boy, executed in bronze sometime in the first century, B. C. The head has probably been copied from a sculpture done in the Golden Age of Greece, the fifth century, while the body has been carved in a later style. Early Greek sculpture is idealistic; that is, it represents people in the most perfect image conceivable. The artist sought to model the features symmetrically, with emphasis upon youthfulness and vigor and restraint.

Lobster Floats

HERE where the sea tides weave,
Shine the green globes of glass
Like shadows of deep leaves
On young spring grass.
Some giant spider wove this net of twine
Rich with the scent of tar and brine,
Dark cobwebs where great emeralds shine.
Here in the valleys of the sea
They float like water bubbles blown
And held within a seine of foam!

SARA VAN ALSTYNE ALLEN

For an Old Mantel

THE feet of childhood stood before your base
And young hands touched each marble wreath and shell,
While in your golden mirror we could trace
Things loved so well.

Surely, such treasures cannot be outgrown,
Such fond reflections be forever lost!
Have I not lit your fires, one by one,
Against the frost?

Have I not hung red berries over you,
Listened to laughter and the festive word?
How could these homely images we knew
Be dusty, blurred!

Surely, this mantel, if it ever go
To alien hearths, will hold indelibly
The imprint of a lifetime's warmth and glow
Once dear to me!

MARGUERITE JANVRIN ADAMS

The Real Hungarian Music

WHEN Béla Bartók was twenty-four years old (his formal music study had by this time come to a close) he spent a few days at the country home of a friend in the interior of Hungary. While there, he accidently overheard one of the servants singing to himself a tune so exotic in character and content that he questioned its source. The servant explained that he had acquired the melody from his mother who, in turn, had heard it as a child-in-arms from her parents. Upon further questioning, the servant disclosed the fact that there existed a prolific number of similar melodies—all Magyar in origin—which were sung in the smaller towns of Hungary, bequeathed as a heritage from one generation to the next.

This was Bartók's first realization that there existed a storehouse of Hungarian folk-music far different from the weeping sentimentality and meretricious decorations of those melodies publicized by Brahms and Liszt as authentic Hungarian folk-music—and a folk-music which was a much truer expression of the Hungarian people. Those sentimental songs that had been recorded by Brahms in his dances and Liszt in his rhapsodies—and which were identified by the rest of the world as indigenously Hungarian—were not Hungarian in origin, as Bartók knew well. They had been imported into Hungary by itinerant gypsy caravans who, in turn, had created this music from an indiscriminate *mélange* of influences acquired from the many countries they visited. As Bartók studied the songs hummed to him by the servant, he realized that it was here—and not in mawkish gypsy airs—that rested the musical tradition of his country.

His curiosity aroused in this little-known music of his own country, Bartók decided to travel extensively throughout the land to collect folk-song data. He visited the more remote corners of Hungary, small hill towns and secluded villages nestling in the valley. There he lived with the peasants, sometimes worked with them in the fields, . . . and, at all times, made copious notes about the songs he heard them sing. . . .

These excavations had an effect analogous to Pedrell's explorations in Spanish folk-music; they revealed to the world that Hungarian folk-music possessed an individuality which the gypsy song, known to the rest of the world, could not even faintly suggest. Hungarians are not, by temperament, a mawkishly sentimental race.—From "Twentieth Century Composers," by DAVID EWEN. (New York: Crowell.)

Right Expectation

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

A STORY relative to the sale of farm produce has been told and retold. Its lesson is pointed, and is as definitely applicable as on the first telling. A farmer, on his return from town, was met by a distant neighbor who asked where he had been and what was his errand. He had been to town with potatoes. Upon being questioned as to the price received, he replied, "I didn't get as much as I expected, and I didn't expect I would."

Do we not sometimes give a similar answer to queries concerning our progress in the overcoming of our difficulties, if not audibly, then mentally? Do we really expect all of the good which is our divine heritage? Or do we rather, after openly stating that God is our Father-Mother, from whom we receive all right ideas, supply, and harmony, doubt that complete healing is ours in certain diseases, that continuous employment is ours even in seeming depression, that harmonious relationships are ours even in apparent discord?

Today, even while statesmen are working for peace through international negotiations, there is in some quarters expectation of war. Perhaps those who meet for the purpose of discussing ways and means of amicably settling world difficulties, are not accomplishing "as much as they expected" because "they didn't expect they would." Wherein does true peace lie if not in the individual consciousness?

When, through the study of Christian Science, we learn to know God and thereby expect good, rather than evil, the community in which we live will feel the influence of our true thinking, and in the measure of it will be manifested the good which comes from such expectancy. As the individuals comprising a church, a community, a city, or a state, turn to Christian Science and acquire the habit of looking forward to good, not evil; health, not disease; life, not death, there will be corresponding healing results in the thinking of all.

Healing the world thought today may seem to human sense almost impossible. The so-called "lean years" just passed seem to have added even greater greed, avarice, malice, and hate. "The Christian Scientist," we are told by Mary Baker Eddy, the Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science (Message to The Mother Church for 1901, p. 15), "has enlisted to lessen sin, disease, and death, and he overcomes them through Christ, Truth, teaching him that they cannot overcome us." Therefore it behooves the student to begin now to think rightly about individual, community, and world problems. He can and should expect good, because he knows God is the source of all good, and that from this source there can be no evil. James asks (3:11), "Doth a fountain send forth at the same place sweet water and bitter?" All may know that their individual dealings with members of their families may be entirely amicable; that their community, city, and state can meet the problems which so urgently need solution by reason of their understanding of the divinely scientific statement in Isaiah (9:6), "The government shall be upon his shoulder: and his name shall be called Wonderful, Counsellor, The mighty God, The everlasting Father, The Prince of Peace."

Nations consist of individuals. The Christianly scientific healing of individual thought with reference to hate, greed, and any other erroneous, material thinking is, therefore, the very basis of world peace. When the individual scientifically learns to recognize his fellow man as a child of God, perfect, upright, honest, and free; when he utilizes the Golden Rule in his associations with others; when he claims his divine heritage and remembers that all others have the same heritage—then he will be so occupied in being and doing good that he will have no time for petty bickerings, much less for thoughts which make for war.

Peace, therefore, like charity, begins at home—in the individual consciousness. Harmony of any name or nature is dependent on individual right thinking. No one can do our thinking for us. No one should be expected to. Mrs. Eddy writes in "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" (p. 21), "Christians do not continue to labor and pray, expecting because of another's goodness, suffering, and triumph, that they shall reach his harmony and reward." But Christians should and do expect reward for right thinking on their own part. And through this individual right thinking—love toward our fellow man, malice toward no man or group of men—there will be established a peaceful relationship between individuals, communities, and nations.

Expectancy of good, of peace, of brotherhood, based on an understanding of God, helps to bring these much-desired conditions into our experience. Lack of faith and hope precludes true harmony. It will be recalled that on a particular occasion the disciples of Jesus failed to heal a boy brought to them by his parents. The Master admonished them for their failure to heal the boy, and he himself healed the child. The disciples inquired as to the cause of their failure. "And Jesus said unto them, Because of your unbelief: for verily I say unto you, If ye have faith as a grain of mustard seed, ye shall say unto this mountain, Remove hence to yonder place; and it shall remove; and nothing shall be impossible unto you" (Matthew 17:20).

Thus are all our endeavors for the correction of individual thought aiding the healing of world conditions. Right expectancy, unwavering belief in the power of God, good, brings corresponding results. Such true expectancy is found only in and from God, divine Principle, the very source of true peace and love. The Psalmist realized this and said (Psalms 62:5), "My soul, wait thou only upon God; for my expectation is from him."

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into Hungarian]

Reflections in the Water

(Peking)

THE curved green roof of the temple
Is mirrored in the pool,
And the flowering peach-tree.
A row of white ducks
Glides evenly over the water—
Swimming among the pink reflections
Of the blossoms.

M. M. M.

Helyes Elvárás

Az ez oldalon angol nyelven megjelenő Krisztusi Tudományi (Christian Science) cikk fordítása

GYAKRAN hallható az az adoma, mely a falusi ember terméseinek eladásáról szól. Jelentős a tanusága és ép annyira használható most, mint mikor először hallottuk. Egy gazda, a városból visszatérve találkozott egy távoli szomszédjával, aki megkérdezte tőle, hogy honnan jött és mi járatban volt. Városba vitte a burgonyáját, mondta a gazda. A kérdésre, hogy milyen árat kapott érte, ezt felelte: „Nem kaptam annyit, amennyit reméltem, és nem is reméltem, hogy fogok."

Nem adunk néha ilyen választ—ha nem hallhatóan is, de talán a gondolatainkban—az olyan kérdésekre, melyek a különböző nehézségeink legyőzésében tett haladásunkat illetik? Igazán elvárjuk mindazt a jót, ami a mi isteni örökségünk? Vagy talán, miután nyiltan kijelentettük, hogy az Isten a mi Atya-Anyánk, kitől minden helyes eszmét, ellátást és harmóniát kapunk, kételkedünk abban, hogy ki fogunk-e teljesen gyógyülni egy bizonyos betegségből, hogy lesz-e állandó állásunk még egy látszólagos depresszióban is, hogy fogunk-e harmónikus viszonyok között élni még látszólagos inharmónia közepette is?

Ma, míg az államférfiak nemzetközi tárgyalások útján a béke érdekében dolgoznak, bizonyos helyek a háború jövetelét várják el. Talán azért nem sikerül azoknak, akik a világ bajai barátságos elintézésének legjobb módjait keresik, annyit elvégezni, „mint amennyit reméltek," mert „nem remélték, hogy fognak." Hol van az igazi béke, ha nem az egyén öntudatában?

Mikor a Krisztusi Tudomány (Christian Science) tanulmányozása útján megismerkedünk Istennel, és ez által a jó, és nem a gonosz, eljöttét várjuk el, a körülöttünk élők érezni fogják helyes gondolkozásunk befolyását, és ennek mértékében fog a jó, mely az ilyen várakozás útján jön el, kifejezésre jutni. Amint egy templom, egy község, egy város, vagy egy állam egyénei a Krisztusi Tudományhoz fordulnak és hozzászoknak ahhoz, hogy a jónak és nem a rossznak, az egészségnek és nem a betegségnek, az életnek és nem a halálnak nézzenek elébe, akkor ennek megfelelő gyógyulás fog, eredményképen, mindenkinek a gondolkozásában létrejönni.

A világ gondolkozásának meggyógyítása ma az emberi felfogás szerint majdnem lehetetlennek látszik. A most elmúlt úgynevezett „sovány esztendők" látszólag még több kapzsiságot, fösvénységet, rosszindulatot és gyűlöletet idéztek elő. „A Krisztusi Tudomány követője," mondja Mary Baker Eddy, a Krisztusi Tudomány Felfedezője és Alapítója (Message to The Mother Church for 1901, Üzenet Az Anya Egyházhoz, 1901-re, 15-ik oldal), „besorozta magát, hogy csökkentse a bűnt, a betegséget és a halált, és ezeket a Krisztus, az Igazság által győzi le, mely arra tanítja őt, hogy azok nem tudnak minket legyőzni." Ezért a tanuló kötelessége, hogy az egyén, a község és a világ problémáiról kezdjen azonnal helyesen gondolkozni. Elvárhat—és várjon is el—minden jót, mert tudja, hogy Isten a minden jó forrása és hogy ebből a forrásból semmi gonosz nem jöhet. Jakab Apostol ezt kérdezi (3:11): „Vajjon a forrás ugyanabból a nyílásból csörgedestet-é édest és keserűt?" Biztos lehet mindenki abban, hogy családjuk tagjaival egyénileg teljesen barátságos viszonyban élhetnek; hogy községük, városuk és országuk meg fogja oldhatni sürgős problémáit, mert értik Esaiásnak istenien tudományos kijelentését (9:6): „Az uralom az ő vállán lészen, és hívják nevét: csodálatosnak, tanácsosnak, erős Istennek, örökkévalóság atyjának, békesség fejedelmének!"

Nemzetek egyénekből állanak. Ezért az egyén gondolkozásának a gyűlöletből, kapzsiságból és bármily egyéb téves, anyagi gondolkozásból a Krisztus tudománya szerinti meggyógyulása képezi a világbéke valóságos alapját. Mikor az egyén tudományos alapon megtanulja felebarátjában Istennek tökéletes, egyenesielkű, becsületes és szabad gyermekét felismerni; mikor másokkal való érintkezéseiben az Arany Szabályt használja; mikor követeli isteni örökségét és szeme előtt tartja, hogy mindenkinek ugyanaz az öröksége—akkor annyira el lesz a jó viselettel és a jó tevéssel foglalva, hogy nem lesz ideje a kicsinyes civakodásokra és még kevésbbé a háborús gondolatokra.

A béke tehát, mint a könyörületesség, otthon kezdődik—az egyén öntudatában. A harmónia minden neme és fajtája helyes egyéni gondolkozástól függ. Senki sem tud helyettünk gondolkozni. Ezt senkitől elvárni nem szabad. Mrs. Eddy ezt írja „Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures"-ben (Tudomány és Egészség a Szentírás Kulcsával, 21-ik oldal): „A keresztyének nem azért dolgoznak és imádkoznak oly állhatatosan, mert azt várják, hogy egy más jósága, szenvedései és győzelme által az ő harmóniáját és jutalmát érjék el." De várják el a keresztyének,—és el is várják,—hogy jutalmat a saját maguk helyes gondolkozásáért kapjanak. És ezen helyes egyéni gondolkozás által—szeretet felebarátainkkal szemben és rosszindulat senki ellen, se egyének, se az egyének bármely csoportja ellen—az egyének, községek és nemzetek között békés viszonyok fognak létrejönni.

A jónak, békének, a testvériségnek az Isten helyes megértésén alapuló elvárása nagyban hozzájárúl ahhoz, hogy ezen kívánatos állapotok mindennapi életünkbe bejöjjenek. A hit és a remény hiánya az igazi harmóniát lehetetlenné teszi. Emlékezzünk vissza arra, hogy egy bizonyos esetben Jézus tanítványai nem tudtak egy fiút meggyógyítani, akit szülei hoztak elébük. A Mester ezért megintette tanítványait és önmaga gyógyította meg a gyermeket. A tanítványok megkérdezték tőle, hogy mi volt a kudarcuknak az oka. „Jézus pedig mondta nékik: A ti hitetlenségetek miatt. Mert bizony mondom néktek: Ha akkora hitetek volna, mint a mustármag, azt mondanátok ennek a hegynek: Menj innen amoda, és elmenne; és semmi sem volna lehetetlen néktek" (Máté 17:20).

Így segíti elő az egyéni gondolkozást kijavítani törekedő minden igyekezetünk a világ problémáinak meggyógyulását. Helyes elvárás, az Isten, a jó hatalmába vetett ingadatlan hit, megfelelő eredményt hoz magával. Az ilyen helyes elvárás csakis Istenben, az isteni Alapelvben, az igazi béke és szeretet valóságos forrásában található, és csakis Tőle jöhet. A Zsoltáros értette ezt és ezt mondta (Zsolt. 62:6): „Csak Istenben nyugodjál meg lelkem, mert tőle van reménységem."

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The Children's Page

A Monday Page

The Cottage at Bantry Bay

By Hilda van Stockum

Illustrated by the Author

Chapter Seven

"Where did ye find this?" Paddy cried, and Michael had to tell about the hidden cave and how Bran had dug the box up. Paddy listened silently, nodding his head now and then and laying a gnarled finger to his nose.

"This is a mighty discovery if it's not mistaken I am," he said, when Michael had finished his tale. "These are poems, children, the songs of many old bards, full of true Irish wisdom and music!" In his excitement he ran his long fingers through his hair till it stood on end. His hat had fallen off, but he didn't heed it for he was reading the poetry. Sometimes he declaimed bits in a loud voice but the Irish of the children was not good enough for them to appreciate the beauty. At last they longed heartily for Paddy to be done.

"This is a treasure," the little man said after a while with a deep sigh. "MacGeoghan must see this!"

"Who is MacGeoghan?" asked Brigid.

"MacGeoghan is a friend of mine who has a shop in Dublin where he sells only things that are so old that people have forgotten they were ever made until they see them in his window. He knows more about the times before Cromwell than anyone in Ireland; he will tell me who wrote these poems."

"Will you take them away then?" asked Michael, who felt that he and Brigid owned them and didn't like to be deprived of their lucky find.

Paddy's Promise

"I'll have to, if they're to be of any use to anyone," said Paddy. "Don't look so sad boy, it's something much nicer than poems I'll be bringing you next time I come by, bless your heart! You may choose yourself what you'd like best, and you too, Brideen! These poems art too valuable to be left about, so trust your old friend Paddy, me darlings, and leave the box with him."

"Will ye bring me a new knife then, with seven blades?" asked Michael.

"And a fine doll with a smile on her face for me?" added Brigid. Paddy promised and carefully wrapped the box in a piece of paper, after which he wound yards of string around it and stuffed it into his knapsack.

"Now I'll never be lonesome on the road," he said with a smile. "It's scholars and poets I'll be carrying on me back!" He strapped the knapsack to his shoulders and settled his hat on his head again. "It's time I went on," he said. "Will you be keeping me company?"

"We will, surely!" cried the children, who were only too delighted and hoped to get a story out of Paddy on the way.

Francie and Liam adored Paddy the Piper. As soon as they awoke the next morning they were out of their beds and into their breeches, in the hope of meeting him. Paddy was so accustomed to be out in the open air that he never could stay long indoors and would be roaming about before the cocks crowed. Sure enough, there he was at the well, drawing water for his mother.

Francie gave a whoop and Paddy looked up.

"Is it Cuchulinn and Finn I'm seeing?" he cried, and went to meet them, a bucket in each hand. It was his joke to call the twins by the names of those ancient warriors. He said they had the same spirit entirely.

The twins hurled themselves at him; Liam nearly fell into one of the buckets and spilled half the water over him.

"Well, what have ye been doing since I came here last? Have ye been using the scissors again?" Paddy remembered ruefully the holes they had cut into his hat on the last occasion.

An Invitation

"If it's the same to you, I'd rather keep me other clothes the way they are, though the ventilation in me hat has been a great comfort on hot days!" The twins blushed. They remembered how angry Mother had been and how Paddy had pleaded for them, saying that it was holes he'd been pining for secretly ever since he got the hat.

Seeing how uncomfortable they both looked, Paddy called to his mother, who hurried out dressed in her Sunday-best.

"Tell them the news, will ye?" he asked.

Mrs. O'Flaherty's face beamed.

"We're to go on a picnic!" she said. "We'll be out for the day and all of you are welcome. I was just on me way to ask your mother."

"Hurray!" cried the children.

Father and Mother O'Sullivan were delighted to accept the invitation. There was no work to be done that day that couldn't be done as well tomorrow, and it was long since they had been on a regular holiday. They were to go in Mr. O'Sullivan's boat, and row to one of the islands where they'd make a fire and roast potatoes and cook fish.

Bran, of course, was allowed to come; he jumped, barked, romped, tailwaggled, and goggled his delight. He and the twins ran up and down the road whilst the others came behind slowly, laden with nets and oars and pans and packages.

Mr. O'Sullivan's boat was beached in a small inlet of the bay, where pine trees soughed dolefully and brown weeds trailed down into the water from the pebbly shore. It was a nice roomy boat, and the packages and pans could be stowed away safely in a dry spot under the front seat. When they had all climbed in, father and Paddy each took an oar and softly the boat glided between weed-laden stones and towering pines out into the bay. There the water surged more strongly, the boat rocked and a breeze blew the locks of the children into their eyes.

On the Water

"Mm! How the wind smells!" cried Brigid, sniffing up the snappy sea air and licking the salt from her lips. The water sparkled in the sun, overhead seagulls screeched and circled, darting down now and again to snatch up a fish, their wings cutting the air like silver scythes. Silently the boat made its way, the waves gurgling and lapping against the bottom, the oars creaking and sighing as they swung to and fro.

At last the boat arrived at the largest island in the bay, where they moored it to a stone. They all scrambled out and the children ran around the island, exploring it and peeping around rocks.

Under a small, crooked, windswept tree where Mother built an oven, she and Mrs. O'Flaherty kept a fire of pine cones and straw until the children came back with armfuls of wood. Then the potatoes were washed and dropped into a pan of sea water, whilst Mother put on the kettle with fresh water she had brought for the tea. Meanwhile the children slipped down to the pebbly beach to bathe. It was such lovely warm weather that Mother made no objections, though she warned them not to stay too long in the water, and she called out to Paddy to keep an eye on them on account of the currents.

At last the men clambered up the rocky slope with the clean fish, and as soon as the seafood sputtered on the skillet its lovely smell coaxed the children out of the water. They slipped back into their clothes, teeth chattering under purple lips. Smoothing their wet locks, they ran to get warm and flopped breathlessly down on the grass under the pine tree, where a delicious meal awaited them.

(To be continued next Monday)

The Story So Far

Brigid and Michael, with their dog Bran, were exploring a cave they had come on one Saturday when they had rambled into the hills picking blackberries. Suddenly Bran began to dig furiously until his head disappeared in the hole. Then he began to pull something heavy out of it. Michael helped him get it out and found that it was a box in which, carefully wrapped in rolls of linen, were sheets of vellum covered with closely scribbled old writing. Just then, the children heard outside the flute of Paddy the Piper. They hurried out to greet him and showed him the box.

The Gay Mountain Stream

Bright and gay was the little mountain stream as it burbled and sang on the mountain top.

"Good morning, Sky-lark, you do sound happy," it said.

"Why, yes," replied the Sky-lark, "I feel I must sing or I shall burst with joy." And it took a drink from one of the pools the stream was making. Then up—up—up it went, singing its song of praise until it could be seen no more.

On ran the little stream, rippling over the stones, lapping round the big rocks, splashing over the smaller ones and making minute waterfalls and cascades. Farther on down the mountain side, Mr. Stag came stepping proudly along, bending his kingly head to drink.

"Good morning, Mr. Stag, what a lovely day it is!" said the stream.

A Merry Morning

"Good morning, little mountain stream," replied Mr. Stag, "how sweet and cool you are!"

Dancing and singing, the little stream hurried on. Birds came and perched on the smaller rocks to drink, chattering together and singing. Robin Redbreast sat on the branch of a bush near by, while the Blue-Tit family darted about, their prettily colored feathers glistening in the sunlight.

Lower down, where short grass covered the mountain side, harebells rang their sweet blue bells in cheerful greeting, and gorse gave out an extra whiff of perfume as the little stream rippled by. Where the fields stretched away on either side Mrs. Bunny brought her little bunny-rabbits to drink, and the Mountain Ash tree bent over to see the pretty reflection of her red berries in the clear water. But the Weeping Willows waved their tresses mournfully.

What the Rooks Said

"Cheer up, Willows!" cried the stream. "Look how lovely the sky is today, and how brightly the sun is shining."

But they only shook their tresses more sadly still, and dropped tears into the water.

A family of rooks lived in the big oak tree on the bank.

"Caw, caw," said Father Rook as he threw back his head to let a bright drop of water trickle down his throat.

"Caw, caw," said Mother Rook. "Dear little stream, what should we all do without you!"

"Baa, baa," bleated Father Sheep. "Baa, baa," bleated Mother Sheep. "Come, lambkins, and drink."

The sun was sinking in the west like a great ball of fire; the sweet evening air was filled with the tinkle of sheep bells, and Mr. Blackbird was giving his best evensong when the little stream came to rest in the deep, still mountain lake.

Tahu Goes Home

Tahu, the Stony Indian boy, and his parents were on their way home. Tahu sat very quietly, thinking about the wonderful trip they had had, ever since they left the Seminoles of Florida. He had thought that nothing could ever come up to their visit in the Big Cypress Swamp, but they had made two other delightful stops before they really started for home.

How well Tahu remembered that week in old Laguna, New Mexico! He had lived in an adobe house right on a hilltop in the old pueblo, which simply meant village. The square, adobe house was just as comfortable as could be, but they lived on the second floor and Tahu never got tired climbing up and down the ladder, which was placed on the ground and led to the roof of the first story. From the roof, he entered the apartment where they were staying. Once inside, the rooms were large and comfortable.

In one room of their adobe house was a funny stone utensil, with one sloping end and divided into three parts. There the women used to grind corn. They called the stone thing "metate." While they ground the corn, there was a drummer just outside who drummed while the women sang. Tahu watched carefully and saw that the three parts of the metate were to grind the corn, first coarse, then rather fine, and then fine as powder.

A Corn Ceremony

While they were at Laguna there was a corn ceremonial and some Navajos drove down in their wagons and camped out. Then the Laguna Indians and the Navajos traded woven rugs and hand-made pottery. It was a lot of fun to listen to their bargaining. Tahu couldn't understand their language, but he liked to watch their gestures and hear them laugh, for they were as jolly as could be about it.

Now he knew why the Laguna women ground so much corn. The corn, though, had not been roasted, but was a sort of blue in color. The women mixed it with water, and poured this thin batter upon a very hot stone. When they took the cooked corn off, it looked like a sheet of paper. That was what these Indians called it, "paper bread." They served it to everyone there after they finished their day's dancing. Tahu ate some. It didn't really have much taste, but he liked it.

The Rockies Again

Tahu wondered what a hogan was, but after riding miles and miles through the desert he found out. The hogan was simply a round, one-story house in which the Navajos lived. They generally cooked their meals out of doors. He liked these meals for he had all the goat's milk he could drink, and Tahu liked milk very much.

Now they were many, many miles from the Navajos. They had left the United States that morning and were back in Alberta, the province of Canada where the Stony Indians live. Tahu sat up and saw the Rocky Mountains. It was good to see them again. Now they had come to the Bow River and yes, there were a circle of tepees. The Stonys were giving one of their famous dances. Now tonight and tomorrow night he could show the Stony boys all the dance steps he had learned.

After all, it was good to be home again. Tahu's uncle had pitched their tepee and his aunt had cooked them a supper. My, but Tahu was very, very happy. He was at home!

Ta-de-win

Sha-kan and the Chipmunks

By Edith M. Patch and Carroll Lane Fenton

Chock-chock-chock, churr!
Check-check-check, cherrup!

These sounds woke Sha-kan, the flying squirrel. He had slept through most of the bright March day, and he wanted to go on sleeping until night. But the chocks and checks were too loud. He stood up and peeped out of his door to see what forest dwellers were making so much noise.

What he saw was a pair of chipmunks. They had slept in their burrows all winter, while snow drifts covered the ground. Now that the sun had melted the snow, they were glad to come outdoors. They ran up stumps, jumping from one to another. Every few minutes, one of them would stop and chatter. Sometimes, both of them chattered at once, as they did when they woke Sha-kan.

The flying squirrel watched the chipmunks for only a few moments. Though the sun was almost ready to set, its light made him blink his eyes. The woods also were much too bright to please him. Sha-kan wrinkled his nose at the noisy chipmunks and then curled down beside his brother, at the bottom of their warm, dark home.

Sha-kan Sat on a Branch While One of His Neighbors Sailed Through the Air

The Woodpeckers' Hole

That home was a hole in a dead maple tree. Two woodpeckers dug it to hold their eggs. When the woodpecker family grew up and flew away, a brown bat moved in. Then the bat went south to spend the winter, and Sha-kan found the woodpecker hole. He and his brother played near it one night. When morning came, they slipped inside. It was so warm and cozy that they decided to live in it. They never thought that the woodpecker and his mate might want the hole when spring would come again.

Their new home was good, but it was not perfect. Sha-kan scraped out some hard chips which the woodpeckers had left. His brother brought pieces of bark from a cedar tree. Then he and Sha-kan worked together, tearing the bark into strips so thin and slender that they looked almost like hair. These strips made a warm, soft nest at the bottom of the hole. It kept the two squirrels from becoming chilly in even the coldest weather.

Sha-kan, like all other flying squirrels, stayed at home in the daytime, going out to eat and play at night. That was why he snuggled down in the nest after peeping at the chipmunks. His brother did not even bother to look out. He just yawned and stretched until Sha-kan returned. Why should he get up in the day-time, just to see some noisy neighbors?

Waking Up

As the sun set, the chipmunks stopped playing and hurried to their homes. Crows, which had flown and called Caw, Caw, stopped talking and went to sleep in a pine tree. A red squirrel that had scolded them curled up in his nest near the top of a big birch.

While these creatures were going to sleep, Sha-kan became wide awake. He yawned, stretched, and nipped his brother's ear. Then he whisked through his round door and scampered out to a bare branch. When his brother came out, the two ran a race round and round the trunk of the old maple tree.

Next he climbed a pine tree. He ran up it just like any other squirrel—but when he got to a high branch, he jumped and sailed to a lower branch on another tree, almost forty feet away. Sometimes he would swoop much farther before landing on the ground. When he jumped from a high place and started to sail, he spread his legs widely. This stretched the folds of skin between them until his body looked like a squarish kite with a long, fluffy tail. Of course, the back of the "kite" was covered with soft brown fur, with blackish lines along the sides. Its under parts were white, because of the white fur that covered Sha-kan's throat and the lower part of his body.

The Owl's Visit

After so much exercise, Sha-kan began to feel hungry. He liked the small, rich seeds that grow in spruce cones. He liked nuts. He liked certain kinds of insects when he could find them. But that night he ran up a tree and nibbled some buds from the tips of twigs. Then he remembered where there was a bush with red berries. The berries were dry, but they were still good to eat. He soared to the ground, climbed into the bush, and was soon nibbling the dry fruit as fast as he had been eating buds.

Sha-kan's brother, too, was busy eating when the flying squirrels both heard an owl call. They did not run and hide. They did not soar down to the ground. They just stopped eating and sat perfectly still until the big, hungry bird flew away. Then they ate for a while longer before climbing and sailing from tree tops to the ground.

After one leap, Sha-kan paused. The sky was turning blue-gray, which meant that morning was near. With a swoop, he sailed to the dead maple where Brother already was perched. The two little animals smoothed their soft fur and then slipped into their nest. They were not really tired, of course. But who wanted to play in the bright, clear daylight?

(An illustrated nature article by Dr. Patch and Dr. Fenton, well-known nature writers for children, appears on this page on the second Monday every month.)

Both Drawings Made by Carroll Lane Fenton for The Christian Science Monitor

The Chipmunks Chattered at Each Other So Loudly That They Woke Sha-kan

Spring Greetings

One gray day in
early spring,
Mr. Rain went
visiting.
"I think," said
Mr. Rain, said he,
"that I'll just
drop down to see
if my flower friends
are there—
I don't see them
anywhere!"
So he tapped upon
the ground
a soft and yet a
stirring sound. . .
Friend Crocus peeped
out 'neath a rock:
"Hello there, Rain,
I heard you knock!"

JANNIS PARKER

Rufus, the Pet Dormouse

Late last autumn, when clearing up the garden, I came upon a charming little creature fast asleep in a pile of fallen leaves. He was rolled into a ball, and so heavy was his slumber that he never stirred when I picked him carefully up and carried him indoors.

He was about five and a half inches long, but half that length was made up of furry tail. In coloring he was like a squirrel, being tawny on his back and head, yellowish white on his underside, and having a white bib at his throat.

That was how I made the acquaintance of Rufus, a little dormouse, who has stayed with me ever since.

A Fondness for Nuts

Rufus has a box of his own, cozily lined with dried moss and grass. He spends most of his day sleeping, but from time to time the warmth of the fire rouses him, especially after dark, for like the rest of his kind he is used to hunting for food when the rest of the world is asleep. He has a weakness for nuts, and by the time he has finished a meal the floor of my room is covered with empty shells. He does not crack these shells, but gnaws a small hole at one end through which he cleverly gets the kernel out. He is also very fond of apples and cherries.

I have had many dormice as pets, all of which have had the freedom of the house and garden, never being kept indoors when they wanted to go out. There is no need to keep these jolly little pets in captivity for they are so easily tamed, and so happy by nature, that it never occurs to them to run away. They are very thorough in all they do, and Rufus is no exception.

"Dorm," to Doze

The name, dormouse, comes from the old English verb "dorm," to doze, and suits the little creatures very well, their sleep, though sound, being easily broken by a change in temperature. Warmth at night will woo Rufus from his box, and a mild spell will awaken the dormouse hibernating out of doors. In autumn they will store nuts near their dormitory to feed on when they wake up, knowing that the food will keep them warm through the cold spells of winter.

At the present time Rufus is content to share my home with me, but as soon as spring comes, with longer days and warmer sun, I have no doubt he will leave his box altogether and make a nest for himself in the garden again, where twigs, and moss, and leaves are so easily collected, and where he can find plenty of food for himself. L. S. R.

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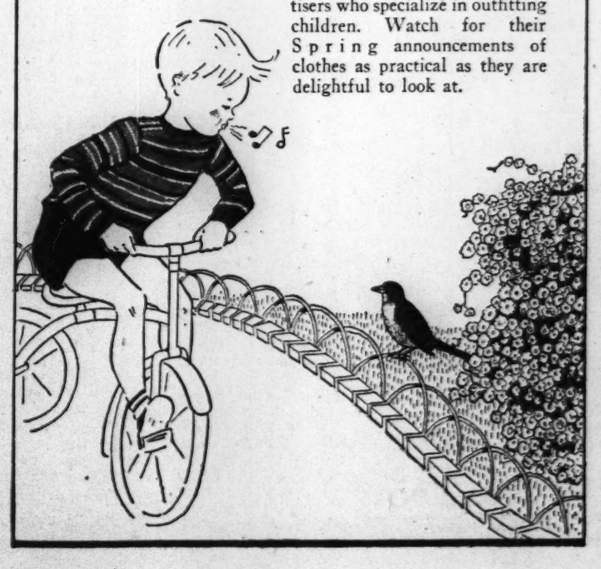

Rossmen Face Letdown Now That First Place Is Settled—Foxx Is Pounding Ball

Bruins Face The Montreal Maroons Next

National Hockey League

American Division

	Won	Tied	Lost	Goals For	Goals Agst	Pts
Boston	29	6	11	132	84	64
Rangers	26	5	14	140	88	57
Chicago	14	9	23	95	131	37
Detroit	11	11	23	91	120	33
Canadian Division						
Toronto	22	9	14	134	116	53
Americans	17	11	16	96	95	45
Canadiens	16	12	17	113	122	44
Montreal	12	5	29	94	139	29

Results March 12

Americans 2, Montreal 1.
Toronto 4, Canadiens 3, overtime.

Results March 13

Boston 2, Rangers 1.
Detroit 3, Chicago 1.

By Web Morse
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

A lot of hockey fans are saying, "it's all over but the shouting." Art Ross realizes that his problem has only begun, however. The B's have clinched first place and have only two more games, both on home ice, to wind up the regular schedule. The players are bound to suffer a letdown against the Montreal Maroons tomorrow night and against the Black Hawks next Sunday.

The club has emerged triumphant through a long, hard season. The competition has been severe for the most part and injuries have burdened the players more than a little. After such a schedule it is good to have a "breathing spell" so to speak, but just how long, or how short, such a spell should be, is the problem facing Ross.

May Meet Toronto

Now the Bruins probably will open their play-off for the league title against Toronto in Toronto, and it would be very unwise for the B's to be out of gear. Those Leafs cannot boast so good a team as the Bruins, but they are good enough to beat Boston or any other team at times. And if the Rossmen are indulging in the luxury of a letdown when called upon to face Toronto, it will be too bad for Boston fans.

Last night the Bruins squelched the last hope Rangers had of finishing in first place. With only three games left to play the New Yorkers are trailing by seven points. They will have to be content with second place, but that is no assurance that the Bostons will not have to dispose of them again later. The two may meet in the final, provided, if, etc.

Of all the teams in the play-offs, Rangers will be the really tough team for the Bruins. Although the locals hold the season edge over them, they have balance and a dazzling attack that sets opposing defenses spinning. Even in victory, the Bruins never look too good against these Rangers, and last night they barely managed to win, 2 to 1—and Rangers were without their best defenseman, Art Coulter.

The other game last night saw the Detroit Red Wings hang onto their slim mathematical chance to make the play-offs, by beating the Chicago Black Hawks, present holders of third place, 5 to 1. The Wings looked good, but the deficit in the point column looms pretty large to make up. Saturday night the Americans stepped over the Canadiens to take second place in the Canadian group by defeating Maroons, 3-1, while the Frenchmen were being held to a three-all tie by Toronto.

Intra-City Rivals

If the Americans hold their present margin, New York will see a preliminary "subway" series with the intra-city rivals, Amerks and Rangers, tangling for the first time since 1929 when they went through two games, 0-0, and 1-0, Rangers winning. It will be a hectic series all right and while the Rangers seem to have the better team, the Amerks have a crew of grizzled veterans of play-off hockey who will make the going pretty heavy.

The regular schedule ends next Sunday night and there are only two places in the play-offs to be decided, third in American group and second in the International Division. With Montreal definitely out of the play-offs and the Bruins entrenched in first place of their group, there is nothing at stake tomorrow night.

N. E. College Results

Basketball

Harvard 37, Yale 43.
Providence 57, Brown 55.

Swimming

Harvard 46, Yale 29.
Dartmouth 47, Annapolis 28.

Fencing

Yale 16½, Princeton 10½.
Dartmouth 38, Brown 32, Boston College 13.

Track

Maine 81 2-3, Northeastern 35 1-3.

Polo

Norwich 24, Cornell Junior Varsity 18.
Harvard 12, Cornell 7.

Squash Racquets

Princeton 3, Dartmouth 2.

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Herbert Winning the 'Casey 600'

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Photo Shows New York University's National 600-Meter Champion Winning at Madison Square Garden Saturday in World Record Time of 1m. 11.1s., Clipping Two-Tenths of a Second Off the Former Mark. Edgar Borck, Manhattan College, Is Second, and Glenn Cunningham, King of the Milers Who a Short Time Before Set a Mark of 4m. 7.4s. in the Mile Run, Is Third

Around The Hub

The Boston Olympics look ahead this week to another two-game series with a Canadian opponent, this time the Montreal Royals. Over last week end the local club split even with Concordia of the Montreal Senior circuit. The Olympics won, 4 to 1, Saturday night, and were defeated yesterday afternoon before one of the largest crowds ever to see them play here in Boston, 6 to 1.

That local fans appreciate good hockey was indicated yesterday afternoon when they applauded the fine work of the Concordia six. The Olympics were not able to cope with the speed or the excellent passing which these Canadians displayed.

The Royals, also of the Montreal Senior group, will give the local followers the same brand of hockey. This sextet tied Concordia for fourth place in the League standing.

Harvard's basketball and swimming teams had successful nights last Saturday with victories over Yale aggregations. The Crimson court squad finished the season by thoroughly trouncing Yale in the Cambridge Athletic Indoor Building, 57 to 43, and qualified for second place in the Eastern Intercollegiate Basketball League. Harvard swam off with its second consecutive Eastern Intercollegiate swimming championship by swamping Yale at New Haven, 46 to 29. This was Harvard's 24th straight victory.

Brown University's swimmers today remain the New England Intercollegiate champions as they have during the past five years. Last Saturday night, in Amherst's Pratt Pool, the Bruins scored 38 points to Williams' 28 to win the title.

Chelsea High School was today the new champion of Tech's annual basketball tournament. The Chelsea five defeated Quincy last Saturday night before a capacity crowd, 16 to 14.

Some of the world's greatest swimming and diving stars have arrived in town for the International Aquatic Follies of 1938 which start a four-day run at the Boston Arena, beginning next Thursday night and closing Sunday night, with matinee performances on Saturday and Sunday. Among the leading women divers to arrive is Madeline Karson, world professional women's diving champion.

Dartmouth is New England's first Intercollegiate fencing champion by virtue of a total of 38 points won in the first annual tournament held at Providence last Saturday. Brown finished in second place with 32 points and Boston College was third with 13 points.

Coach Mel Collard of Boston University's baseball squad issued the season's first call for battery candidates today. Bob Leahy, the leading Terrier moundman last season, and Lefty DeGugielmo will be B. U.'s mainstays this season. Johnny Walker, football captain-elect, and Al Holgerson, will handle the catching duties.

A new champion in both the men's and women's singles in the New England open badminton championships were wearing their crowns today. William Markham of New York defeated Ted Pollock of Kitchener, Ont., 14-18, 15-11, 15-6, for the men's title while Mary Whittemore downed Mrs. Roy Bergman of Westport, Conn., 5-11, 12-10, 11-3 to add the N. E. title to her state championship.

Boston University's football candidates will have to wait another week before turning out for spring practice. Coach Pat Hanley had hoped to get the boys out today, but was forced to change his plans. Pat expects to have the squad report next Monday at Nickerson Field.

Southern Pick-Ups

Third Base Situation

By Edwin Rumill
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

BRADENTON, Fla., March 14—In the midst of his struggle to generate more batting power for the Boston Bees. 1938 edition, Manager Casey Stengel paused to discuss the third base situation.

"Of course I can't put my finger on the right man at this time," began the new Hub pilot, "but I'm willing to name those who have the best chance.

"Right now I'd say there are three men in the running—English, Garms and Mayo. Garms is listed on the roster as an outfielder, but I don't believe he hits enough to compete with the outfielders we have around. And he's a hustling ball player. I'd like to see him playing every day. They tell me he played a better third base for Bill McKechnie last year than any other man on the club. On that basis you've got to consider him.

English a Hitter

"English, of course, has power. If he hits hard through the exhibition schedule, how can I keep him out of there when we need punch as much as we do? He looks like a real hitter. If he gets too erratic defensively, I might put him in the outfield.

"Mayo is the best infielder of the three, but up to the present time he hasn't hit National League pitching. I can't see any improvement over last season. But, as I said before, there isn't anything I can do about it until these fellows have played a few games. We'll know more about the situation when it's time to break camp."

On the strength of what Stengel said, English would seem to edge his rivals in the third base battle. Gilly can hit. He was the first Bee to bounce a ball off the clubhouse roof in deep left field. The drive went at least 400 feet and would have been a home run in any park in the National League. Although Tony Cuccinello hits more timely, English represents the power offered by the Bees.

Stengel has definitely decided to work young Bob Kahle, the Indianapolis graduate, at shortstop. He fields well enough, but has not been tested against good pitching. Bobby Reis, among the third base candidates in the early days of training, probably will confine his efforts to utility work. Bob should be more valuable to the club in that capacity.

Two thirds of the Boston outfield is settled, even at this early date, with Gene Moore back in right and Vince Di Maggio anchored in center. That leaves Roy Johnson, Max West and possibly Garms and Harl Maggert to fight for left. Of course, there is always a chance Garms may hit better and get another shot at the outfield.

Maggert and West, the former from Asheville and the latter from the San Francisco Missions, present a similar situation. Both can hit, but are not wonders in the field. On his past record, the veteran Johnson must hold the edge in this struggle.

Speaking of hitting, the Bees are well stocked with pitchers who know how to hit line drives. Turner, Fette, MacFayden, Shoffner and Weir are perhaps the most consistent.

Ray Mueller, Stengel's second-string catcher, also shows a marked improvement at the plate. He clipped the front of the clubhouse on the fly the same day English reached the roof.

Johnny Riddle, of Indianapolis, is giving Stengel something to think about. The one-time University of Georgia star, who was unanimous choice of the baseball writers for the No. 1 catching job on the American Association's All-star team in 1937, throws and hits like a big leaguer. He might push his way right into the lineup in quite a few games.

Miss Rawls Lowers Another Tank Mark

CORAL GABLES, Fla., March 14 (AP)—Katherine Rawls of Fort Lauderdale, Fla., and Ralph Flanagan of Miami continued their assault on the national swimming record books yesterday with one performance each in better than record time. Miss Rawls, who already had bettered six records this year, did the 50-yard breast stroke over the long course in 35.4 seconds. Elsie's Petri's mark for the event is 36.8 seconds set at Long Beach, N. Y., on Sept. 6, 1936. Flanagan in his sixth record performance of the year covered 500-meters freestyle over the short course in 5m. 55.6s. The record of 6:04 was set in Seattle March 16, 1935, by Jack Medica. Both performances were timed by A. A. U. officials.

Schoolboy Lowers Record

NEW YORK, March 14 (AP)—For the second time in three weeks, Les MacMitchell, crack schoolboy runner of New York's George Washington High, bettered the listed national scholastic record for one-mile last Saturday with a time of 4m. 22.2s. in the local annual interscholastic meet. Three weeks ago, in the Dartmouth Interscholastics at Hanover, N. H., MacMitchell was clocked in 4:21.1. Today he ran all opposition into the ground and won by 110 yards. The listed schoolboy record is 4:22.3s. set by Ray Trail of Schenectady (N. Y.) Mount Pleasant High School in 1936 at Providence, R. I.

Exhibition Baseball Results

By the Associated Press

New York (N) 18, Philadelphia (N) 9.
Cincinnati (N) 6, Boston (A) 2.
St. Louis (N) 8, New York (A) 1.
Cleveland (A) 14, Philadelphia (A) 6.
Cleveland (A) Rookies 5, New Orleans (SA) 4.
Philadelphia (A) "B" 3, Beaumont (TL) 2.
Chicago (A) 3, Pasadena (semi-pro) 2.

Foxx's Work Pleases Hub Sox Manager

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

SARASOTA, Fla., March 14—The outstanding development in the Boston Red Sox spring training session to date, by the admission of Manager Joe Cronin, is the sensational work of Jimmy Foxx.

Foxx has been around. This is his fourteenth season in the American League. Last year when his batting average slumped under .300, for the first time since his arrival in the majors, somebody suggested that the big first baseman was on the downgrade.

But Mr. Foxx has different ideas. This spring, after several days of light conditioning at Hot Springs, Va., with Cronin, Jimmy reported to camp many pounds below his early weight of 1937. Cronin nicknamed him "Streamline," which would have sounded strange if connected with the Foxx of '37.

More Valuable

A return to normal batting pace for Foxx would naturally be of tremendous value to the Red Sox. Although Jimmy was a mighty valuable man in '37 with his runs batted in, he probably would have won some 12 or 15 games more for the Boston club had he hit close to the .388 stick average that was maintained in 1936.

The Red Sox pitchers have been far ahead of the batters since the first day the full squad was housed at the Sarasota Terrace Hotel, but Foxx has ignored the fact. He has pounded about everything thrown up to him, either in batting practices or games. And remember, these young Red Sox pitchers, fighting for recognition, bear down with their best assortments whenever Cronin waves them to the mound. However, there seems to be a lack of effective talent when Jimmy Foxx is batting, because big Jim tees off on every pitch.

Speaking of teeing off, Mr. Joe Vosmik, the new outfielder, is doing a pretty fair job in that direction. So is Pinky Higgins, the third baseman. Cronin is not bouncing balls against the distant fences, but he is punching line drives over the heads of infielders. Of the rookies, Red Nonnenkamp shapes up as the most promising hitter.

New Names Hinted

Cronin made the statement recently that he is not taking his infield and outfield on past records. It is generally conceded that Vosmik, Roger Cramer and Ben Chapman will tour the outer region, with Foxx, Bobby Doerr, Cronin and Higgins defending on the skinned portion of the diamond. However, the Cronin hint suggests that unless some of his more prominent heroes register an improvement, particularly at the plate, new names will be introduced in the April 18 opener at Fenway Park.

Nonnenkamp, for instance, is flirting with regular work. Last season Roger Cramer barely crashed the .300 batting ranks, and if the Little Rock rookie should continue to star in the Grapefruit League, Cronin would be forced to favor him in center field.

Dick Midkiff, one of the Little Rock pitchers, has been faster here in camp than at any time last season. At Sarasota last spring, Dick's biggest asset was his curve, but now he is showing the hitters a real "high, hard one."

In early batting drills, Cronin had the regulars going up to the cage in the following order: Bobby Doerr, Roger Cramer, Joe Vosmik, Jimmy Foxx, Cronin, Pinky Higgins, Ben Chapman, Johnny Peacock and Gene Desautels, which may be his inaugural lineup when the championship season gets under way.

If Cronin can find the right combination, the Red Sox will match power with any club in the league, the Yankees and Tigers included. Of the eight men named above, six and possibly seven are normally well over the .300 hitting class.

E. R.

Week-End Sports in Brief

By the Associated Press

SAN ANTONIO, Texas—Catcher Billy Sullivan says he is through with baseball after St. Louis Browns refuse salary demand of $10,000.

SUN VALLEY, Idaho—Dick Durrance of Dartmouth takes international open ski tourney, nosing out his coach, Walter Prager.

NEW YORK — Boston Bruins clinch first place in American section of National Hockey League, defeating New York Rangers, 2—1.

NEW YORK—Glenn Cunningham runs 4:07.4 mile and Jim Herbert runs 1:11.1 for 600 yards to better listed world records in Casey games; Cunningham finishes third in 600.

DENVER — Minneapolis Young Americans set scoring pace in first round of National A. A. U. basketball tournament with 69-26 win over Wichita Cut Rates.

BOSTON—James Van Alen regains National court tennis title, defeating Charles Stockton, 6—1, 6—2, 6—2.

KANSAS CITY — Warrensburg (Mo.) Teachers capture National intercollegiate basketball tournament, downing Roanoke, Va., team 45-30 in finals.

CHICAGO—Michigan scores 32⅛ points to retain Big Ten indoor track and field title for fifth time: Chuck Fenske runs 4.11.1 mile and 1:55.4 half-mile for "double."

SOUTH BEND, Ind.—Notre Dame scores 56 points to capture Central Intercollegiate Conference track title; Pittsburgh takes second with 24½ points as John Woodruff wins 440 and 880 and anchors mile relay team to meet record 3:21.5.

PALO ALTO, Calif. — Stanford wins third straight Pacific Coast Conference basketball crown, downing Oregon, 59-51.

NEW HAVEN, Conn.—Harvard's swimming team retains Eastern Intercollegiate League title, downing Yale, 46-29.

PITTSBURGH — Pitt scores 40 points to Rutgers' 25 and captures Eastern Collegiate Swimming Association title.

ITHACA, N. Y.—Lehigh dethrones Penn State in Eastern intercollegiate wrestling championships, scoring 25 points to 23 for Princeton.

EVANSTON, Ill.—Michigan takes Big Ten wrestling title with 28 points.

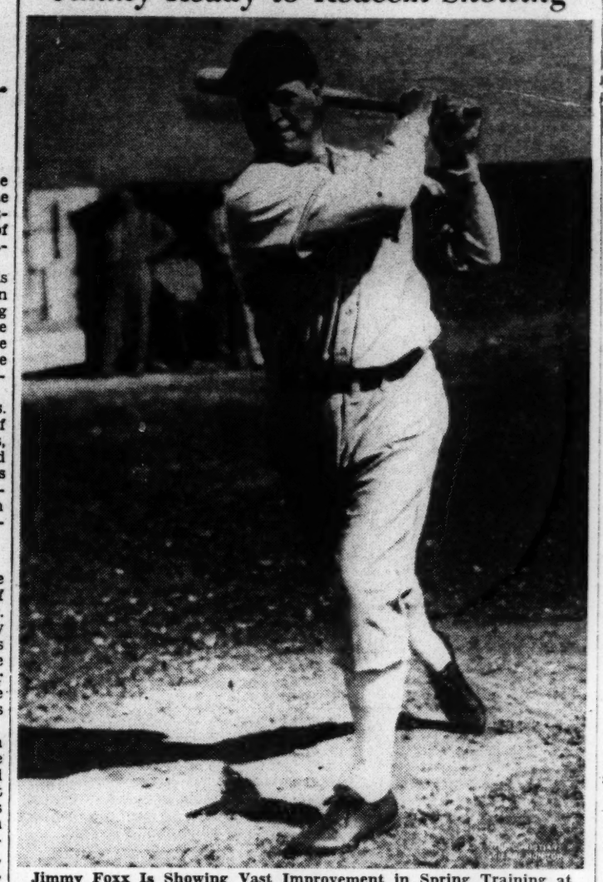
WINNETKA, Ill.—Ohio State takes Big Ten swimming championship from Michigan, winning five first places and scoring 62 points.

STATE COLLEGE, Pa.—Army captures Eastern intercollegiate boxing championship, scoring 23 points to Syracuse's 18, and winning three individual titles.

Providence School Wins

GARDNER, Mass., March 14 (AP)—Led by Witold Babula, Providence (R. I.) Central High School won the New England Interscholastic Swimming championship for the fifth consecutive year. The Rhode Island team piled up 31 points, with young Babula, who took the 50 and 100-yard free style, the only double winner in the nineteenth annual meet. Pawtucket (R. I.) high, runnerup with 27 points, was followed by Gardner, 18; Hope High, of Providence (R. I.) 5; Boston English, 3; Brookline and Charlestown, of Boston, 2 each. Athol, Brockton, and Somerville failed to score.

Jimmy Ready to Redeem Showing



Jimmy Foxx Is Showing Vast Improvement in Spring Training at Sarasota Over That of Last Year

Eastern Basketball Record Books In for Much Rewriting

NEW YORK, March 14 (AP)—The East's basketball record books were in for considerable rewriting today as a result of the just-concluded season which saw Dartmouth and Temple come through with the championships of the Eastern Intercollegiate League and the Eastern Conference, respectively.

Dartmouth, winning the league title on eight victories and four defeats, squeaked through with the lowest winning percentage (.667), since Yale took the honors with .625 in the first year of the league's history, 1902.

Temple, sweeping the Conference laurels, set a new loop mark for a winning streak by taking its last nine games after dropping the season opener to Georgetown.

Johnny O'Brien, Columbia's sharpshooting captain, wound up with the league's individual high-scoring honors, 137 points. Although his total was the lowest for winner since Johnny Ferraro of Cornell won with 126 in 1933-34, the Columbia ace shattered one record by sinking 58 field goals, one more than the previous high of 57, set by Walt Foertsch of Cornell last year.

The season wound up Saturday with Penn topping Princeton, 41-30, and Harvard trampling Yale, 57-42; for a second-place tie between the Quakers and the Crimson. Columbia, walloping Cornell, 47-28, wound up in a fourth-place tie with the Big Red, with Princeton and Yale bringing up the rear.

Pittsburgh's hopes for a second-place conference tie with Penn State were shattered when the weak West Virginia Mountaineers pinned a 38-35 upset beating on the Panthers. This left State in sole possession of second place and Pitt tied with Georgetown for third. Final standings:

Eastern League

Team	W	L	Goals For	Goals Agst	P.C.
Dartmouth	8	4	521	471	.667
Pennsylvania	7	5	461	446	.583
Harvard	7	5	453	452	.583
Columbia	6	6	490	454	.500
Cornell	6	6	487	511	.500
Princeton	5	7	442	435	.417
Yale	3	9	421	506	.250

Eastern Conference

Temple	9	1	420	356	.900
Penn State	6	4	358	334	.600
Pittsburgh	5	5	373	373	.500
Georgetown	5	5	388	396	.500
Carnegie Tech	3	7	393	393	.300
West Virginia	2	8	381	421	.200

'Helen Moody Is Not Ready,' Says Fuller

BERKELEY, Calif., March 14 (AP)—Don Budge, National amateur tennis champion, thinks Helen Wills Moody is ready for an attempt to win her eighth Wimbledon championship.

But William "Pop" Fuller, the veteran coach who started Mrs. Moody toward seven American and seven Wimbledon championships, says she isn't.

Mrs. Moody and Budge were featured in a series of exhibitions here yesterday.

After it was all over—Budge defeated Frank Kovacs, 6—2, 6—4, and Mrs. Moody, paired with Kovacs, lost to Margaret Osborne and Gene Mako, 6—4, 6—3, Fuller had this to say:

"Helen Moody isn't ready for Wimbledon."

The coach said particularly noticeable was Mrs. Moody's loss of speed and less accurate judgment of timing and distance.

"Which," he said, "is to be expected. . . ."

But in the opinion of Budge Mrs. Moody is "wonderful." "She looks great," Budge said. "Three weeks and she will beat any of them. She probably could do it right now."

Mrs. Moody said she felt "perfect" and was not bothered by the injury which took her out of competition from 1933 to 1935.

"It's pretty definite now," she said. "I'm on my way to Europe in May."

A. I. C. Grid Schedule

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., March 14 (AP)—Four new teams appear on the American International College football schedule for next fall, as announced yesterday. Villanova, Rhode Island State, Worcester Tech and Brooklyn College will be met for the first time. The schedule: Sept. 24—Mass. State at Amherst; Oct. 1—Villanova at Philadelphia; 8—Rhode Island State at Kingston; 15—Worcester Tech; 22—Open; 29—Brooklyn at Brooklyn; Nov. 5—Northeastern; 11—Lowell Tech at Lowell.

Wales Tops Ireland

SWANSEA, Wales, March 14 (AP)—A strong second half recovery gave Wales an 11-5 victory over Ireland in an international Rugby tournament match Saturday before a crowd of 40,000.

Concord Is Awarded Semi-Pro Tourney

The Massachusetts semi-pro championship baseball tournament has been tentatively established at Concord in July under the direction of Arthur B. Corey of Concord, State Commissioner.

District tournaments are being established throughout Massachusetts to precede the State tournament. Persons interested in accepting a post as district commissioner should communicate with the State Commissioner or with the National Semi-Pro Baseball Congress, Wichita, Kan. One district commissioner, N. Normand Nicolas of Lowell, has been appointed.

Harkness Features College Wrestlers

ITHACA, N. Y., March 14 (AP)—Lehigh's wrestlers, after playing second-fiddle to Penn State's championship tune in the Eastern Intercollegiate Association for two years, are leading the parade again.

The Engineers, given little chance in pre-tourney speculation, came through Saturday night by the narrow margin of two points. Scoring vital points in the grappling for second and third places, Lehigh wound up with 25 to 23 for Princeton's favored team.

Yale also scored heavily in the second and third-place battling to take third from State, 18 points to 11.

Lehigh and Princeton contenders each won three individual titles, with Harvard's 175-pound John Harkness and Cornell's 118-pound Bob Mather taking the other two.

Harkness was judged the tournament's outstanding grappler by the four referees, after upsetting defending champion Ross Shaffer of Penn State in the light-heavyweight finals. Only one champion successfully defended his title—Princeton's Charles Powers, middleweight. The individual champions:

118 pounds—Bob Mathers, Cornell.
126 pounds—Dick Harding, Princeton.
135 pounds—Harold Masem, Lehigh.
145 pounds—Ed Hagerman, Lehigh.
155 pounds—Charles Powers, Princeton.
165 pounds—Curtis Ford, Lehigh.
175 pounds—John Harkness, Harvard.
Unlimited—Charles Toll, Princeton.

Cadets Boxing Champions

STATE COLLEGE, Pa., March 14 (AP)—Army camped at the top of the Eastern Intercollegiate boxing heap Saturday with a championship to show for the first full team the Cadets ever entered in an Association tournament. The Cadets wrecked a long-time joint monopoly of Penn State and Syracuse by winning three firsts, two seconds, and two thirds in the fifteenth annual tournament which ended Saturday night

Newton High Wins Title

BRUNSWICK, Maine, March 14 (AP)—Newton (Mass.) High School won the high school division title in the twenty-sixth annual Bowdoin Interscholastic Track and Field Games Saturday. Bridgton Academy of Maine captured the prep school diadem. Five meet records were broken, another equaled.

Penn Baseball Coach Starting His 18th Season

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA, March 14—Dr. Walter F. Cariss, coach of the Pennsylvania baseball team, who ranks as one of the country's veteran college diamond mentors, starts his eighteenth season on April 2, when the Red and Blue opens its season against Villanova College.

With the exception of four seasons, 1907 and 1908, 1919 and 1920, Dr. Cariss has been continuously associated with Pennsylvania baseball as a player and coach since 1902. As an undergraduate he was the varsity catcher in 1902 and 1903 and in 1904 and 1905 he played second base.

After his graduation he served as coach of the freshman nine in 1906 and from 1909 until 1918, when he entered the service as a captain in the medical corps. He started his varsity coaching career in the spring of 1921.

In 17 seasons teams coached by Dr. Cariss have won 255 games, lost 131 and tied three. Championship teams were produced in league competition in 1925, 1927, 1928 and 1931. In 1929 the team finished the season in a tie for first place with Dartmouth.

This year indications point to Cariss placing on the field the strongest battery corps he has had since his early days as varsity coach. Three veteran pitchers, two right-handers and the other a southpaw, and four catchers, all with considerable experience, form a staff that should give Pennsylvania an excellent showing in the league race this season.

Payson Brickley, who finished the basketball season as a guard last Saturday night, and John Conway are the right-handed pitchers and George Rusznak, the left-hander. The catching corps includes the veterans Charles Brown and Bob Lafferty, letterman from last season, Walt Cowan, a relief receiver in 1937, and Charles Morris, leading hitter and star of the freshman team last spring.

Sports Mirror

By the Associated Press

Today a Year Ago

Henry Picard and Johnny Revolta defeated Tony Manero and Lawson Little, 4 and 3, in final of Miami four-ball golf.

Three Years Ago

Carl Mensenberg, Scranton, Pa., rolled fourth 300 game in history of American Bowling Congress tourney.

Five Years Ago

Pennsylvania State Senate rejected bill to legalize Sunday baseball.

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Leviathan Goes On Auction Block, Then to Wreckers

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, March 14—An auctioneer's hammer is to precede the shipbreakers' hammers on the liner Leviathan, now in Rosyth, Scotland, waiting to be broken up. A 10-day sale of the furnishings and panelings starts today.

Thus will the Leviathan, once queen of the seas, end its career. Long a proud leader of the American Merchant Marine, it is not being scrapped, as many ships are these days, to give way to a larger vessel. Its record still stands as the largest passenger ship ever to fly the American flag.

World War Service

The Leviathan arrived at the Firth of Forth, Feb. 3, and was taken to Rosyth dockyard a fortnight later. Scrapping is expected to take two years.

The village of Rosyth, like the Leviathan, saw service during the World War. Located in Fifes, work began in 1903 to make a naval base in the village. During the war, it became the scene of heightened activity—being used as a secondary base to Scapa Flow. But in 1925 it was decided to reduce the base to merely a maintenance establishment. Rosyth lost many of its citizens and settled down to an existence fitting of the Fifteenth-Century Rosyth Castle overlooking the town.

But it will once again be a focus of international interest as the Leviathan's fittings are auctioned. Thomas Ward, Ltd., of Sheffield, England, and Metal Industries of Rosyth are reported to have paid £120,000 for the vessel. Metal Industries was responsible for raising scuttled German warships from Scapa Flow, and also for the breaking-up of the Mauretania.

A catalogue of the Leviathan's auction lists 4,775 lots, 1,289 more than at the sale of the Mauretania. Contents of the "A" deck suites, gymnasium, and lounges are to be sold today. Library, paneled and furnished in the Adam style, will be auctioned tomorrow; and the grand salon, including a series of Seventeenth Century paintings, will go on sale Wednesday.

Lifeboats, searchlights, and bridge equipment will be sold on Thursday. Each letter of the ship's name will be sold as a separate lot. Deck planking is expected to be sold for garden seats.

In two years this giant liner, still the sixth largest vessel afloat, will be only a memory. A memory of its days as a transport boat for over 200,000 American troops going to France, and a memory of 19 years as America's only super-liner, whose first-class accommodations have housed kings and queens.

Built in 1914

The Leviathan was built in 1914 by Blohm & Voss of Hamburg, Ger., but in 1917 it was taken over by the United States Government while docked in Hoboken, N. J. Germany would not sell the Leviathan's plans to the United States Shipping Board for less than $1,000,000, so the arduous task of making plans from the vessel itself was successfully completed.

At the close of the war, passenger service was again resumed for the United States Lines. In 1925 the Leviathan won its class speed record of 28 knots, equivalent to 33 miles an hour.

In spite of added comfort furnished by boats of this size, the United States Lines found the operating expense of the Leviathan too great for practical purposes. It was estimated it cost over $50,000 a month merely to keep the Leviathan efficient while tied up in port.

Eskimo Puts His People on Canvas

Howard Rock

Alaskan Eskimo, Who Is Studying Painting and Sculpture at the University of Washington

Alaskan native studies art at University of Washington with hope of depicting in paints and sculpture traits and character of far northern residents.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SEATTLE, Wash.,—Because of the influence of a high school teacher in White Mountain, Alaska, 200 miles southwest of Point Barrow, Howard Rock today is a promising art student at the University of Washington instead of a seal and whale hunter with his Eskimo father and brothers.

Howard, whose family name Weyahok means "rock" in the Eskimo tongue, is known as Sikvoan Weyahok in the Far North and is one of the few of his race to attend an institution of higher learning.

"I want to learn all I am able about painting, sculpturing, and other branches of art while I am in the States and then go home and paint the life of my people for exhibition," he said. "I like the scenes of the North best, and my aim is to paint our way of living so the Eskimo's habits may be found on canvas."

Full Art Course

While at the University, Howard is engaged in a full art course, including courses in sketching, life, designing, painting, and sculpturing. He spends spare time sketching and to his apparent surprise people want to buy his drawings.

The artist also is contributing to the anthropological records of the world. Under direction of Dr. Melville Jacobs, assistant professor of anthropology at the University, Howard is compiling phonetic recordings of the pure Eskimo language.

Sees First Painting

Howard's home is at Point Hope, Alaska, about 200 miles southwest of Point Barrow, the northernmost settlement of the Territory. Although his mother and father speak only a few words of English, Howard has a command of vocabulary.

He never had seen paints until one day his school teacher, Mrs. Ruby Dingee, who now has retired and lives in Olympia, Wash., was painting a scene after school hours. He shadowed her from then on. The teacher was generous both with her paints and her time and saw a spark of talent which she felt must be aided.

Today Howard gives her the credit for the fact he is not a seal hunter like his father and brothers.

Two More Counties Vote Wet Under Georgia Law

BLACKSHEAR, Ga., March 14 (AP)—Keeping the Election Record solely wet, two rural South Georgia counties voted March 12 to legalize liquor in the third and fourth elections held under Georgia's new Local Option Law.

Pierce County voted 729 to 183 for control of liquor. The Coffee County vote, with fragmentary returns missing, was 714 to 221 wet.

The law provides that manufacture and sale of State tax-paid, packaged liquor, may start 15 days after a county's voters approve.

Court Asked to Set Time Limit on Child Labor Amendment

NEW YORK, March 14 (AP)—The Supreme Court of the United States has been asked to tackle one of the toughest questions in the history of law:

"How long is a reasonable time?"

It sounds like a hopeless conundrum on the order of "How old is Ann?" but the question may affect the future course of change in America's constitutional form of government.

The issue immediately at stake is the proposed Child Labor Amendment to the Constitution. This proposed Amendment was approved by Congress and submitted to the country in 1924. It has been traveling around the 48 States ever since, seeking the ratification it must have from three-fourths of the legislatures before it can become the law of the land.

Some States have ratified the Amendment. Some have rejected it. Some have done both. After 14 years, the necessary three-fourths vote is unattained and the proposal still rattles around, a loose cog in the Federal Government machinery.

Against the arguments of the National Child Labor Committee, which continues to campaign for the Amendment's adoption, opponents of the child labor ban contend that if the States wanted the Amendment they would have adopted it in 14 years; since they did not do so, the proposal should be decreed legally void.

On this line of reasoning, they have appealed to the Federal Supreme Court to review and reverse a recent Kansas State Supreme Court decision which held the Amendment still was alive.

If it grants the appeal and reviews the case, the Supreme Court will find nothing in the Constitution for guidance.

The only precedent is a ruling of the Court itself, handed down in an unsuccessful attack on the Eighteenth Amendment in 1921. That ruling said—in answer to an argument that the dry law was invalid because it set seven years as the maximum in which ratification could be completed—that ratification of an amendment was legal as long as it came "within some reasonable time after the proposal."

How long is a "reasonable time?" The ruling did not say.

But the Kansas Supreme Court, in upholding that Sate Legislature's approval of the Child Labor Amendment, did say, in these words: "An alteration of the Constitution proposed today has relation to the sentiment and felt needs of today" and since "agitation over the child labor question" is still current today the Child Labor Amendment "retains its original vitality" despite the passage of 14 years.

In Kentucky, however, the State Court of Appeals, in nullifying the Kentucky Legislature's ratification of the child labor ban, took an opposite view. The Kentucky bench held that the term "reasonable time" must be construed as it is construed under the law of contracts. Construing it thus, the Court ruled the Child Labor Amendment's "reasonable time" ended "at some time during the period of apparent abandonment" of the anti-child labor campaign "between the end of 1927 and the revival of interest in 1933."

The Business Side of the Ledger —and the Human Side

The Business Side—for 1937

The Metropolitan Life Insurance Company presents its report for the year ending December 31, 1937. (In accordance with the Annual Statement filed with the New York State Insurance Department.)

ASSETS		LIABILITIES	
Government Securities: U. S. Government, $782,172,007.89; Canadian Government, $63,293,911.82	$845,465,919.71	**Statutory Policy Reserves:** Amount which, with interest and future premiums, will assure payment of policy claims	$4,141,778,793.00
Other bonds: U. S. State and Municipal, $130,036,072.20; Canadian Provincial and Municipal $108,728,136.17; Railroad $604,695,039.09; Public Utilities $479,281,913.46; Industrial and Miscellaneous $332,467,006.43	1,655,208,167.35	**Dividends to Policyholders:** Set aside for payment for the year 1938	101,023,188.00
		Reserve for Future Payments on Supplementary Contracts	74,737,947.93
Stocks: All but $38,047.76 are Preferred or Guaranteed	81,482,758.76	**Held for Claims:** Including claims awaiting completion of proof and estimated amount of unreported claims	20,479,248.83
Mortgage Loans on Real Estate: First Liens on Farms $73,652,107.08; First Liens on other property $920,444,605.49	994,096,712.57	**Other Policy Obligations:** Including dividends left with Company, premiums paid in advance, etc.	26,055,985.89
Loans on Policies	513,947,859.36	**Miscellaneous Liabilities:** Including reserves for Accident and Health Insurance, accrued taxes payable in 1938, etc.	44,141,003.74
Real Estate Owned: Includes real estate held for Company use	383,912,325.74	**Surplus and General Voluntary Reserve:** This serves as a margin of safety—a cushion against contingencies which cannot be foreseen	311,504,659.62
Cash	102,584,804.52		
Premiums outstanding and deferred	83,727,136.16		
Interest due and accrued, etc.	59,295,142.84		
TOTAL	$4,719,720,827.01	*TOTAL*	$4,719,720,827.01

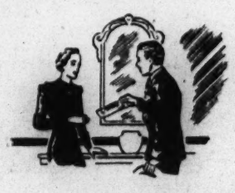
Total Life Insurance in Force:		*Payments to Beneficiaries and Policyholders:*	
Ordinary	$11,400,690,229	Ordinary	$228,626,251.52
Industrial	7,511,537,957	Industrial	234,266,144.68
Group	3,671,865,512	Group Life, Health, and Annuities	60,451,881.28
Total	$22,584,093,698	Personal Accident and Health	2,531,994.01
Accident and Health Weekly benefits	19,699,024	*Total*	$525,876,271.49
Principal sum benefits	1,510,264,310		

The Metropolitan is a mutual organization. Its assets are held for the benefit of its policyholders, and any divisible surplus is returned to its policyholders in the form of dividends.

The Human Side—for 1937

IF WE WERE to let the figures above describe the Metropolitan's activities last year, the story would be far from complete—for there is a HUMAN side of the ledger, too.

Policyholders and beneficiaries received from Metropolitan in 1937 almost $526,000,000—much of it in an hour of genuine need.



Death claims were paid on 6,107 policies in force less than three months, and on 18,562 policies in force less than one year—dramatic proof of the value of life insurance.

One could scarcely name a catastrophe which took human lives, in the United States or Canada, where funds provided by Metropolitan policies had not helped lighten the burden for afflicted families.

Each day, visiting nurses representing the Metropolitan ministered to persons insured under Industrial, Intermediate, and Group policies who were in need of skilled care. These nurses made 3,766,240 calls during the year.

Every half second during 1937, a Metropolitan booklet, containing useful health information, was placed in somebody's hands.

Each working day throughout the year, new Metropolitan investments went into communities in various parts of the United States and Canada. These investments helped to create a demand for goods, aid realty values, give employment, and serve other modern social and economic needs.

There is more we would like to tell you about our 1937 Report. This is contained in a booklet entitled, "The Human Side of the Ledger," which we shall be glad to send to you upon request.

FREDERICK H. ECKER, *Chairman of the Board*

LEROY A. LINCOLN, *President*

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Now that National Used Car Exchange Week has reduced dealers' used car stocks, this is an opportune time to buy the new 1938 Ford V-8 you have been wanting. There are three excellent reasons for acting now.

First, the ability and desire of your Ford dealer to accept additional cars in trade — now.

Second, the fact that spring arrives officially next week, and it's a real thrill to meet it with a new car.

Third, the 1938 Ford V-8 itself. It is a great value at its present low price—and the value seems even greater when you learn the exceptional amount of equipment included in the advertised price.

The big 85-hp. De Luxe Ford V-8 offers a new standard of luxury at a low price. The newly styled Standard Ford V-8, even lower in price, is available with either engine size. With the 60-hp. V-8 engine it is "Public Economy No. 1" — owners are reporting 22 to 27 miles per gallon.

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Standard Ford V-8 (60 hp.)—Coupe, $599; Tudor Sedan, $644; Fordor Sedan, $689. Standard Ford V-8 (85 hp.)—Coupe, $629; Tudor Sedan, $669; Fordor Sedan, $714.

De Luxe Ford V-8 (85 hp. only)—Coupe, $689; Tudor Sedan, $729; Fordor Sedan, $774; Convertible Coupe, $774; Club Coupe, $749; Convertible Club Coupe, $804; Phaeton, $824; Convertible Sedan, $904.

Both Standard and De Luxe cars come equipped with front and rear bumpers and bumper guards, spare wheel, tire and tube, tire lock, cigar lighter, twin horns, and headlight beam indicator on instrument panel, at no extra charge.

In addition, De Luxe cars are equipped with an extra tail light, windshield wiper, sun visor*; also de luxe steering wheel, glove compartment lock, clock, and rustless steel wheel bands, at no extra charge.

*Sun visors in closed models only

New England and Boston News

Second Section

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Page Eleven

Closing Stocks Pages 14-16 Bonds — Curb

BOSTON, MONDAY, MARCH 14, 1938

Rates on Steam 'Equal for All' Urged in State

Discrimination Charged Between Customers in Hearing on Bill

Would End Debate

Bay State Business Is Now Said to Be Big-Scale Enterprise

A legislative barrier against power companies discriminating between various users of steam by selling it at varying rates was demanded today by Robert H. Holt, representing the Heating Industry Fair Trade Association, before the Legislative Committee on Power and Light.

Mr. Holt pointed out that power companies now manufacture and sell steam for heating, cooking surposes, and mechanical power, and charged that the companies discriminate between customers on prices.

Under the proposed legislation utility companies selling steam would be required to file rates with the State Department of Public Utilities. It would prevent the companies from granting special rates or rebates. However, the rates could vary according to the amount of consumption, as is the case in regard to electric and gas consumers. It would not nullify present contracts.

Mr. Holt said there is similar legislation now in 28 states.

Large Scale Business

The Association counsel revealed the major importance of the business by pointing out that the Boston Edison Company earned $960,703 on its 1937 steam business; The Cambridge Electric Company, $121,285; the Quaker Building Company of Boston, $53,395, and the Wachusett Electric Company of Clinton, $35,822. He also revealed that the Edison steam plant investment rose from $457,000 in 1929 to $6,980,000 in 1937.

Mr. Holt said the companies are now free to make any rate they wish, with the result that engineers and firemen are losing employment and fuel companies are being subjected to unfair competition.

The legislation was also supported by Representative Albert E. Morris (D) of Everett, who filed one of the two bills, and Representative Daniel J. Bresnahan (D) of Springfield was recorded by Representative Morris in favor.

Opposition Offered

Frederick M. Ives, attorney for the Boston Edison Company, opposed the legislation, charging that the bill was sponsored by persons who wish to compete with the Edison company directly through sale of steam or through sale and installation of heating equipment, or sale of coal. He insisted "they want to stifle the competition that we supply."

He denied that electric customers through rates and stockholders through reduced dividends shoulder the cost of steam losses. He added that the company supplies steam to secure electric business.

David A. Chapman, Boston engineer, also opposed the bill, declaring it would do just what the proponents wish to avoid, establish a monopoly. He told the committee that, contrary to Edison opinion, steam business will soon far exceed the electric business of the Edison company.

He pointed out that many industrial plants, through Diesel engine development, will generate their own electricity, making the Edison company increasingly dependent upon its steam business.

Station Abandonments Held Up by Commission

In Boston Today

Board Plans Further Study

The new curtailed suburban timetable of the New Haven Railroad, originaly intended to go into effect on March 27, was suspended indefinitely today by order of the State Public Utilities Commission.

As a result, the 88 stations in southeastern Massachusetts, which the road intended to abandon on that date will continue temporarily in use and numerous trains which were to have been dropped altogether will operate as at present.

The Commission, which heard addition protests against the proposed changes today, indicated it will not be able to reach a decision as to the wisdom of the abandonments by March 27. Hearings are scheduled almost to that date.

The postponement will thus give the Commission unlimited time in which to investigate the curtailments asked by the railroad as an economy step, but opposed by commuters as an inconvenience.

The hearing today, devoted to intended elimination of rail service on Cape Cod, was startled by an allegation of Joseph N. Seeman, representing the Provincetown Board of Trade, who said:

"I have it on pretty good authority that the New Haven Railroad in-

(Continued on Page 13, Column 1)

Civil Service Violation Alleged

Flagrant violation of the civil service laws was charged to the Unemployment Compensation Commission today by Representative Philip G. Bowker of Brookline and other speakers.

Representative Bowker made his attacks on the Commission before the Legislative Committee on State Administration which is conducting hearing on his bill for an investigation of appointments made by the Commission.

The Brookline Representative, long since noted for his forthright forays against the Curley administration, said that more than 50 per cent of the Commission's employees are not under the civil service. Of the Commission's 42 branch offices, declared Mr. Bowker, 17 are supervised by Charles F. Hurley delegates to the 1936 Democratic Pre-Primary Convention.

Robert Fuchs, son of Judge Emil Fuchs, chairman of the Commission, and John F. Gatelee, Jr., son of the president of the State Federation of Labor, have both been given high-salaried jobs, according to Representative Bowker. He continued by giving numerous cases of those whose positions on the Com-

(Continued on Page 13, Column 2)

Pays Quarterly On $1 Income Tax

Among the hundreds of taxpayers who took the elevators to the 8th floor of the Federal Building in Boston today to pay their 1937 Federal income tax was a machinist whose tax came to just one dollar.

Knowing that 4:30 p. m. tomorrow is the deadline for paying in person and midnight the deadline for mailing the returns, he was one of several hundred who sought to make their returns before the final minute.

To one of the girls at the tax window, he said: "I want to pay my tax in quarterly installments."

"But that would be only 25 cents each time," she exclaimed. "Surely, it would be simpler to pay it all at once!"

"It's all I can afford," he stated, simply.

Uncertainly, she called over a supervisor, asked if it was "legal" to accept a quarterly installment on a $1 tax.

"Of course," answered the supervisor.

"Very well," the young woman told the humble machinist, taking his quarter. "We will notify you by mail when your other installments are due."

Polymet Case Men on Probation

Three men, who pleaded guilty in October, 1935, to using the mails to defraud in connection with sale of stock in the Polymet Manufacturing Company, were given suspended sentences today of a year and a day. They were placed on two years' probation by Judge George C. Sweeney, of the United States District Court.

The men, Arthur E. Gibbs, formerly of Springfield, Mass., now of Jackson Heights, N. Y.; Joseph V. Barger, formerly of Brockton, now of Toronto, Canada; and Harry Flackman, of New York City, pleaded guilty during the trial of William L. Jarvis, of Newton, and Samuel L. Gaines, of Boston and New York. Jarvis and Gaines were found guilty and are serving sentences in a Federal Penitentiary.

Civil Service Reform Sought

In an appeal for complete reorganization of the present state Civil Service Commission, by basing it on the merit system rather than on the corrosive influence of political patronage, Henry R. Atkinson, President of the Massachusetts Civic League before the Women's Republican Club today urged that the League abolish the present three-man Commission and substitute a single administrative head responsible to a four-man board. The committee on State Administration will conduct a hearing on the bill Wednesday, March 23.

"Only about one half of the public pay roll today is under the classified civil service," Mr. Atkinson said. "Obviously there must a general extension. Yet it is hardly realistic to anticipate a really effective career service unless we are willing to overhaul the machinery."

Mr. Atkinson stressed that an expert trained in personnel administration is needed. "The bill which the League has introduced provides for a single administrator and a four-man commission," he said.

Industrial Board Proposed for State

A new committee to seek additional industries for Massachusetts was appointed today by Gov. Charles F. Hurley. Sixty-three business leaders were named to the honorary body.

The new group is to be called the "Massachusetts Industrial Promotion Committee," the Governor's announcement stated, and its members are to report either to the Massachusetts Development and Industrial Commission or to the Associated Industries of Massachusetts the names of manufacturers throughout the country who they know are considering expanding existing plants, decentralizing or establishing new enterprises.

Small as well as large enterprises will be sought, the Governor's statement added, preferably those offering diversification, and only firms which can afford to maintain an average wage or better than average will be encouraged.

Gambling Foes Rally to Fight In Rhode Island

Called to Hearing of Senate Committee on Track Betting

Referendum Up

Church Groups Indorse Move Giving Voters Chance to Decide Issue

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PROVIDENVE, R. I., March 14—With pleas for large attendance being made by clergymen and sponsors of the move, a banner crowd is expected at the hearing tomorrow to be conducted under direction of the State Senate Committee on Special Legislation. The Committee is considering a measure to provide for a referendum on the pari-mutuel betting law at the next election.

Senator Clarence H. Horton, who sponsored the bill, is leading the campaign to encourage public support of the measure. He attempted to have the bill taken from Committee a week ago and later charged his efforts were unsuccessful because of alleged lobbying by Judge James E. Dooley, acting President and General Manager of the Narragansett Racing Association track since Walter E. O'Hara was ousted by stockholders.

Mr. Horton, Republican, whose district embraces part of the track in East Providence, said passage of the bill by the General Assembly would permit the Rhode Island electorate to decide in November whether it wished to continue pari-mutuel betting in this State.

Many Requests Cited

"The bill itself has no direct bearing on whether horse racing should be continued," he said. "It is simply that the people of this State should be allowed to decide whether pari-mutuel betting should continue.

"I have received requests from hundreds of persons, many representing large groups throughout the State, asking for this referendum. Many requests have come from Democrats as well as Republicans.

"To refuse such requests would, in my estimation, be bad legislative policy and contrary to all principles of representative government. Whenever the people demand to vote on any particular problem that demand should be granted by the Legislature.

"It will cost practically nothing additional to place this question on the regular ballot, and it will permit the people to settle the question."

Change Noted

At the Statehouse, it was said a definite change had taken place in the attitude of Democratic members of the Senate who previously had opposed considering the measure.

It was learned that when betting opponents march on the Capitol they will be under the direction of the Rev. Anthony R. Parshley, rector of St. Michael's Church, Bristol, R. I. His chief lieutenant will be the Rev. James V. Claypool, Pastor of the Haven Methodist Church, East Providence.

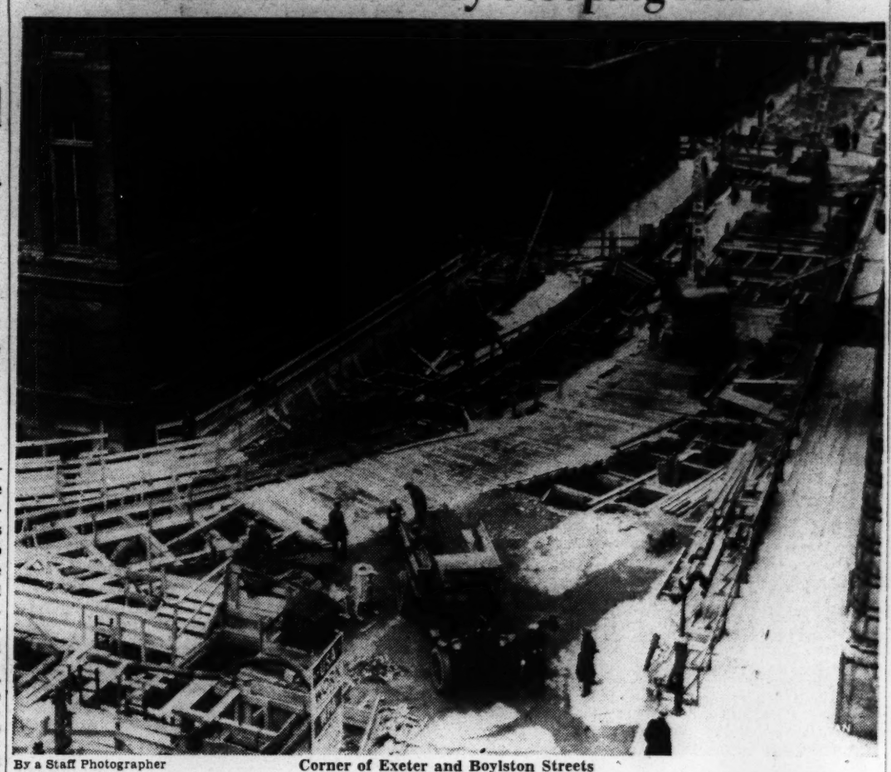
Dr. Edward Holyoke, Pastor of Calvary Baptist Church, who nearly two years ago was chosen chairman of the Citizens' Committee Against Legalized Gambling, has resigned.

"About Face" Forecast

Because of the close friendship of Mayor Thomas P. McCoy of Pawtucket, R. I., for Mr. O'Hara, it was reliably stated his delegation in the General Assembly, which usually could be counted upon to support any measure to further the interest of the track, would take an "about face" and support the Horton bill proponents. This balance of power which the Blackstone Valley enjoys in the House is expected to be sufficient to defeat any opposition which might come from the otherwise Democratic majority. Republican minority spokesmen have indicated they will support the Horton bill if it gets to the lower branch.

Gov. Robert E. Quinn has indicated he will sign the measure if it reaches his desk, but he is taking no active part in the present controversy.

Steam Shovels Busy Scooping Mud



By a Staff Photographer

Corner of Exeter and Boylston Streets

The New Subway Is Intended to Relieve Traffic Congestion, but This Is Not Promised for Some Time Until Scaffolding Shown Above Is Removed

Finland Minister Gets an Honorary Degree From B. U.

Eero Jarnfelt, Minister of Finland to the United States, was conferred an honorary degree of Doctor of Laws from Boston University today by Dr. Daniel L. Marsh, President of the University. Dr. Marsh spoke of the diplomat as "a worthy representative of a government that is honest and self-respecting, and of a nation that is exalted by righteousness."

Another honorary degree of Doctor of Laws was awarded to Dr. Leonard Carmichael of Rochester University, president-elect of Tufts College.

Tonight Dr. Marsh will speak for the Boston University Alumni in their $1,150,000 building campaign for the College of Business Administration at a dinner meeting at the Copley Plaza Hotel. The University will build alongside the Charles River and Commonwealth Avenue, and construct the first of the new structures near Cottage Farm Bridge.

Tonight's dinner, one of the largest campaign dinners ever sponsored by the University, marks the 25th anniversary of the founding of the College of Business Administration. It will be the largest radio reunion ever held by the alumni of the 69-year-old university.

Among the speakers at the dinner will be David I. Walsh, U. S. Senator from Massachusetts; Charles Francis Adams, former Secretary of the Navy and Treasurer of the Boston University Building Fund; Former Mayor Frederick W. Mansfield; and Dean Everett W. Lord of the College of Business Administration.

Ford Hall Youth Forum To Hear of Hague Case

The case against Mayor Frank Hague of Jersey City will be presented at the Ford Hall Youth Forum at Ford Hall at a meeting open to the public on Wednesday evening at 8:15.

A. J. Isserman, attorney for the New Jersey Civil Liberties Committee, who is also a member of the National Lawyers' Guild, has for many years striven to remove Mayor Hague from his official position in Jersey City. Mr. Isserman spoke on the progress which has been made in this movement at the convention of the Guild in Washington two weeks ago.

Chile's Copper Output

Chile ranks as the first copper exporting country in the world, and in production of this valuable mineral is second only to the United States.

Huntington Subway Tunnel Goes Deep Due to Bridge

Excavations for Boston's new $1,750,000 subway, connecting Huntington Avenue with Copley Station, will gouge 49 feet below the street level, according to W. W. Davis, Chief Engineer for the Boston Transit Department, interviewed today on the progress of the project so far.

Mr. Davis said that at present, the work is about a month behind schedule though this time may be made up before the trolleys begin rumbling through the new tunnel about a year from now. Reason for the delay was the discovery that it would be necessary to avoid passing directly under the railroad bridge at Huntington Avenue. The bridge is not on extremely stable ground, the engineer explained, and it was thought best not to go directly under it. Several boards had to approve diversion from the original course.

Deepest Spot

In fact, due to the softness of the ground in the area, excavations are going several feet deeper than the actual level at which the tracks will be laid. At the deepest spot, for instance, the track level is 42 feet as compared with the excavation level of 49 feet. Mr. Davis said that the subway will pass 29 feet under the train lines at Huntington Avenue.

"There is a lot of ground water in this section," he declared. "That is why we have to go so deep. The Muddy River didn't give us as much trouble when we were building the Beacon Street extension as the ground water is giving us here."

At present, some 2,500 men are employed on the subway project. The actual number working at one time, however, averages only about 450. Drawn from the WPA rolls, they work in three shifts of two monthly periods each.

Traffic Tie-ups

Mr. Davis was not particularly optimistic about the alleviation of traffic tie-ups occasioned by the new subway. Because of the steel work necessary to connect the two lines of tracks as well as the syphon sewer to run under the subway, the Boylston Street sector will probably not be open until the subway is nearly completed. Exeter Street may be open some time next summer. Even with three machines each scooping out half a ton of silt and mud at a bucketful, it will take some excavating before the tunnel is even ready for enclosing and track laying. When finally complete, Mr. Davis said, there will be no stop between West Newton Street and the Present Copley Station.

Committee Chosen To Study Municipal Utility in Derry

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

DERRY, N. H., March 14—Voters of this Town have elected a committee to investigate the establishment of a municipal public utility. The voters authorized the committee "to see what action the town will take relative to taking, purchasing, leasing or otherwise acquiring and maintaining a municipal light or gas plant for the purpose of supplying, through the whole or any portion of the town, electricity or gas or both, for the street lighting purposes and the use of its citizens or others, and for such other purposes as the town may from time to time direct."

Selectman Joseph R. Edwards urged adoption of the article and assailed the Derry Electric Company, which now serve the community. The Derry Electric Company is an affiliate of the New Hampshire Gas and Electric Company which is a subsidiary of the Associated Gas and Electric Company.

As the article did not consider any method of financing such a proposed plant it is felt that the committee may use the backing of the voters in a fight to obtain lower rates or the action may be preliminary to action on an appropriation.

El Trustees Favor Sale Of Road to State

Purchase According to Governor's Plan Proposed

G. O. P. Approval

$60 Per Share Mentioned as Fair Price for Stock in Private Hands

Full public ownership of the Boston Elevated moved a step nearer today when the public trustees of the road, in a surprise move, announced their support of a purchase plan proposed by Gov. Charles F. Hurley.

At a public hearing of the Joint Committee on Metropolitan Affairs, to consider the Governor's plan, Willis H. Downey, counsel for the trustees, announced that they had voted unanimously in favor of the proposal.

By the Governor's plan, the outstanding common stock of the road, having a par value of $23,000,000 and a market value of about half of that sum, would be purchased by the Metropolitan District Commission.

A few minutes after the trustees had given their support, Representative Christian A. Herter, Republican whip of the House, added his approval, thus giving the Democratic Governor the backing of the Opposition Party in this measure.

Although the question of public purchase of the common stock of the street-car, subway and elevated system has been discussed annually in the Legislature for many years, this was the first time the public trustees had given it their endorsement.

The trustees, appointed by the Governor, come up for reappointment for 10-year terms on July 1, and Statehouse observers speculated as to whether this fact may have influenced them in their decision to back Mr. Hurley unanimously on his purchase plan. The trustees are paid $5000 a year.

The Governor's support for the measure, announced in his message

(Continued on Page 13, Column 5)

White Mountains Made Scene For Sound Picture

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LACONIA, N. H., March 14—A movie unit of the National Forest Service has gone into the White Mountain National Forest to produce a two-reel sound motion picture, entitled "King Winter." The picture story will have as its leading lady Mrs. Ramona Butler of the Washington office of the National Forest Service. A member of the White Mountain National Forest staff will be selected for the leading man.

The scenario, written by George E. Griffith of the Portland, Ore., Regional Forest Service Office, calls for scenes in the White Mountain National Forest, and for some also in such Western states as Colorado and Oregon, showing the public participating in winter sports.

Al Carrello of Washington will serve as chief cameraman, while Emerson York of the Motion Picture Division of the Federal Department of Agriculture will serve as director of the production. The film is aimed to acquaint people in all parts of the country with the winter sports facilities offered in the National Forest lands.

Modernity Enters Maine Town Meetings

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

AUGUSTA, Maine, March 14—Maine townspeople, this week, busily exercised rights of their New England heritage by holding their annual town meetings, electing officers, and making appropriations for the ensuing year, for the most part in the characteristic show-of-hands style of voting.

Proof, however, that the old-fashioned town meetings are not immune to modernizing influences is contained in the reports of several towns which have gone on record in favor of the Australian ballot for town elections. In another town the moderator made use of a loud-speaker system. The Australian ballot is said to have a tendency to increase votes for town officers by making voting quicker and less of an encroachment on the time of busy farmers. It does not, of course, affect the open forum debate on town appropriations, though it removes some of the "color" accompanying a spirited town meeting.

Kennebunkport, It Is

Citizens of historic Kennebunkport forgot the common problems of town relief, policing, and road maintenance, to vote on a more interesting question of whether they would change the name of their Town to Arundel, a name made famous by the pen of the historical novelist, Kenneth Roberts. Since 1717, the Town has been known as Kennebunkport, adopted from the Indian meaning "Green Banks," but originally it was Arundel, so named in honor of the Earl of Arundel, descendant of an original land owner. Better than 2 to 1, however, the voters retained Kennebunkport.

Meanwhile, citizens of Maine's hundreds of other towns deliberated on problems of relief and town affairs. Comparisons of appropriations in several typical towns, this year, with those in 1937 for support of the poor would indicate no great improvement in economic conditions.

Where poor appropriations were decreased it generally followed that appropriations were made for WPA projects, a further indication that Maine towns are becoming increasingly reliant upon Federal relief project assistance in meeting local problems.

* * *

WPA Ruling Protested

Subject to criticism from local officials and WPA workers is the State WPA ruling that its workers, who become eligible and recipients of unemployment compensation benefits,

(Continued on Page 13, Column 8)

Unpaid Auto Taxes Found Rapidly Rising

Lack of drastic penalties to force payment of automobile taxes has resulted in a delinquency of 16.4 per cent in 1937 collections in 19 of Massachusetts' 20 largest cities, the Boston Municipal Research Bureau reported in a bulletin issued today.

The Research Bureau investigation was completed as part of a drive to push through legislation which would establish loss of registration as a penalty for non-payment of the automobile excise tax which has been a major problem ever since the tax was established in 1929.

The Bureau favored passage of either of two bills now pending before the Massachusetts Legislature, the first, filed by Mayor Maurice J. Tobin of Boston, to cancel registration 60 days after a bill is rendered and not paid, and the second, reported favorably by the Legislative Committee on Highways and Motor Vehicles, allowing the car owner 90 days in which to make his payment before cancellation of his registration.

Last Year's Bill

In addition, the Bureau would favor similar legislation requiring that automobile owners present the preceding year's paid excise tax bill as a condition for gaining reregistration. However, such legislation has been opposed in the past by automobile groups on the ground that it would penalize the 90 per cent who pay their bills to reach the delinquent 10 per cent.

Boston, with 29 per cent of its $900,576 bill for 1937 uncollected on Jan. 1, 1938, leads the State in the total excise tax delinquencies. Somerville's delinquencies total 30.3 per cent on a total tax of $148,548. Other major cities confronted with major delinquencies are Cambridge with 19.4 per cent of $154,985 uncollected; Medford, with 23.3 per cent of $117,497 still uncollected; Everett, with a deliquency of 18.2 per cent on $59,134, and Lowell, where the delinquency percentage is 16.6 on a total bill of $125,244.

It is understood small towns are also confronted by serious excise tax delinquencies, which, if wiped out, would have some effect upon the real estate tax rate.

Boston has the largest stake of uncollected excise taxes involved in the present drive for fool-proof collection legislation. Since 1929 Boston's excise tax delinquencies reached a total of $1,383,898 on Jan. 1, 1938. Probably most of this tax is now uncollectible, the Bureau stated, in urging passage of the proposed legislation.

But to assure collection of approximately $375,000 in 1936, 1937 and 1938 Boston delinquencies, the Bureau proposed that any legislation passed be applied to these years.

Regarding the difficulty experienced in making collections, the Bureau stated:

"Although the statute makes this a tax 'for the privilege of operating such motor vehicles upon the highways,' the use of the highways has not been denied to the tax evader. In fact, there has been a widespread impression that little will be done in case of non-payment.

"From the standpoint of enforcement 'ocal officials have essentially the same powers to collect the excise taxes as to collect the general property tax. Because of the mobility of motor vehicles, their ease of sale or disposal, and the frequency with which owners change residence, collection is, however, more difficult and more expensive than the tax on real estate."

Cancelling Registration

The cancellation of reg[illegible]ration, if established as a penalty for nonpayment of excise taxes, would eliminate much of the alleged abuse of power charged against deputy tax collectors by Maurice M. Goldman, Assistant Attorney General, who investigated the activities of deputy tax collectors. At public hearings he charged that the collectors had exacted exorbitant fees for collection of delinquent excise taxes, had arrested and rearrested persons illegally and piled up exaggerated mileage fees.

Under the proposed legislation the deputy tax collector would be practically eliminated from the excise tax picture, and the bureau contends, collections would be more prompt and certain.

The Research Bureau pointed out that the compulsory automobile liability insurance law has established a percentage for using the Registry of Motor Vehicles as a threat to force payment.

At present the Registry sends out notices of intention to cancel registrations because of failure to pay compulsory insurance premiums.

Weather

U. S. Weather Bureau Report

Boston and Vicinity: Diminishing cloudiness and colder tonight, with slight possibility of rain or snow; lowest temperature tonight in the middle or lower 20's; Tuesday fair with slowly rising temperature; moderate northerly to northeasterly winds.

Maine: Generally fair tonight and Tuesday; colder tonight; slowly rising temperature Tuesday afternoon.

New Hampshire and Vermont: Generally fair and colder tonight; Tuesday generally fair with slowly rising temperature.

Massachusetts: Cloudy and colder, possibly rain in the east portion changing to snow tonight; Tuesday fair.

Rhode Island and Connecticut: Rain or snow and colder tonight; Tuesday fair.

Eastport to Sandy Hook: Fresh to strong northeast and north winds over the south and fresh north and northeast winds over the north portions; overcast weather with rain over the south portion tonight; Tuesday fair.

Weather Outlook for the Period March 14 to March 19, 1938, inclusive

For the North and Middle Atlantic States: Rain in south and rain or snow in the north portion at the beginning, and again in the middle of the week. Colder Monday, warmer by Wednesday, colder Thursday and warmer Saturday.

Official Temperatures

	A	B		A	B
Boston	40	40	Minneapolis	20	20
Bermuda	66	54	New Orleans	70	66
Chicago	34	34	New York	50	48
Denver	42	40	Norfolk	58	58
Helena	42	40	Philadelphia	50	50
Kansas City	42	42	St. Louis	44	44
Los Angeles	58	60	San Francisco	56	48
Miami	74	72	Washington	52	50

A—7:30 a. m., E. S. T., March 14.
B—Minimum, March 13.

High Tides at Boston

Monday, 10:42 p. m.; height 10.1 feet.
Tuesday, 10:25 a. m.; height 10.6 feet.

Light all vehicles by 6:18 p. m.

Events in and Around Boston Tonight

Free public lecture on Christian Science by Peter B. Biggins, C. S. B., a member of The Christian Science Board of Lectureship of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts, under the auspices of The Mother Church, in Unitarian Parish House, 650 South Street, Roslindale, 8 p. m.

Theaters

Shubert—
"You Never Know," musical comedy by Cole Porter. Starring Lupe Velez, Clifton Webb and Libby Holman. 8:30 Matinees Wednesdays and Saturdays, 2:30.

Wilbur—
"Spring Thaw," by Clare Kummer. Starring Roland Young. Staged by Arthur Hopkins, and presented by Max Gordon. 8:30. Matinees Wednesday and Saturday, 2:30.

Majestic—
"Brothers Ashkenazi," adapted from I. J. Singer's novel. Presented by Edwin A. Relkin. 8:30. Matinees Wednesday and Saturday, 2:30.

Fenway and Paramount—

"Gold Is Where You Find It," with Claude Rains, Margaret Lindsay, George Brent, and Olivia de Havilland. Fenway: 1, 3:35, 6:50, 9:45. Paramount: 10:10 a. m., 1, 3:50, 6:40, 9:30. Also "Penrod and His Twin Brother." Fenway: 3:45, 8:40, 8:35. Paramount: 9, 11:50 a. m., 2:40, 5:30, 8:20.

University—
Nelson Eddy and Eleanor Powell in "Rosalie." 3:30, 6:40, 9:10. Also "Borrowing Trouble," with the Jones Family, 1:30, 4:30, 8:10.

Radio Programs—Page 12

Hub—
"Trail of the Lonesome Pine," with Sylvia Sidney, Fred MacMurray and Henry Ponda. 11:20 a. m., 2:45, 6:10, 9:35. Also "Waikiki Wedding," with Bing Crosby, Martha Raye and Shirley Ross. 9:45 a. m., 1:10, 4:35, 8.

Repertory and Medford Square—
"You Can't Have Everything," featuring the Ritz Brothers. Also "Draegerman Courage." Continuous from 12 noon to 11:30 p. m.

Keith Memorial—
"Bringing Up Baby," starring Katharine Hepburn and Cary Grant. 10:30 a. m., 1:30, 4:30, 7:10, 10:10. Stage Show: "Everybody Swing," with Sylvia Froos, Diamond Bros., and 12 Aristocrats.

Metropolitan—
Edward G. Robinson in "A Slight Case of Murder." 10:00 a. m., 1, 4, 6:55, 9:55. Also John Boles, Gladys Swarthout and John Barrymore in "Romance in the Dark." 11:35 a. m., 2:35, 5:30, 8:30.

Fine Arts—
"The Life and Loves of Beethoven," starring Harry Baur. 2:10, 4:40, 7:20, 9:50. Also "The River." 1:35, 4:10, 6:40, 9:20.

Colonial—
"In Old Chicago," starring Tyrone Power, Alice Faye, Don Ameche and others. Produced by Darryl F. Zanuck. Directed by Henry King. Daily, 2:30 and 8:30.

South Station Theater—
"Stockholm." Robert Benchley in "A Night at the Movies." "Winter Sports Parade," latest newsreels and other shorts.

Boston—
"Snow White and the Seven Dwarfs." 11:10 a. m., 2:27, 5, 7:35, 10. Stage Show: Sibyl Bowman, Monroe & Grant, and Frieda Sullivan.

Exeter—
"The Shadow," with Charles Quigley and Rita Hayworth. 2:05, 4:55, 7:45. Also Sonja Henie in "Happy Landing." 3:10, 6, 8:50.

Brookline Village—
"Carnival Queen," 2:05, 5:10, 8:20. Also "Tovarich," featuring Claudette Colbert and Charles Boyer. 3:35, 6:30, 9:40.

Uptown—
"International Settlement," with Dolores Del Rio. 2:25, 5:35, 8:45. Also Sonja Henie in "Happy Landing." 12:40, 3:50, 7, 10:10.

Tremont—
"Prisoner of Zenda," with Ronald Colman and Madeline Carroll. Also "Cartoon Carnival."

State and Orpheum—
Joan Crawford and Spencer Tracy in "Mannequin." Orpheum: 9:25 a. m. Both theaters: 12:40, 3:50, 7:05, 10:20. Also "Penitentiary," with Walter Connolly, Jean Parker and John Howard. Both theaters: 11:15 a. m., 2:30, 5:40, 8:55

In the World of the Arts

New plays and motion pictures are reviewed in the "What's Going On in the Arts" column the day following opening. In addition, a Movie Guide is published on the Daily Features Page each Saturday.

Art gallery and museum exhibitions are listed on Mondays.

News of forthcoming plays appears on Tuesdays.

Scollay and Modern—
"The Big Broadcast of 1938," featuring W. C. Fields, Martha Raye, Dorothy Lamour and others. Both theaters: 11:25 a. m., 2:55, 6:25, 9:55. Also "Of Human Hearts," with Walter Huston, James Stewart and Guy Kibbee. Both theaters: 9:35 a. m., 1:05, 4:35, 8:05.

Coolidge Corner—
"Big Town Girl," with Claire Trevor, Donald Woods and Alan Dinehart. 2, 5:05, 8:12. Also Sonja Henie, in "Happy Landing." 3:24, 6:30, 9:40.

Wellesley Hills Community Playhouse—
Paul Muni and Luise Rainer in "The Good Earth." Also Jimmy Fidler's Personality Parade. 2:30 and 7:45.

Music

Germanic Museum—
Eighth concert in a series of organ recitals by E. Power Biggs. Harvard University, 8:15.

Other Events

Boston Public Library—
Dan McCowan will speak on "Snow Peaks and Flower Meadows in the Canadian Rockies." 8.

College Club—
William Yandell Elliott will talk on "Ways Out of the International Tangle," presented under the auspices of the League of Nations Association. 8:15.

Tomorrow

Museum of Fine Arts—
Mrs. Tanner will conduct the Guidance tour entitled American Paintings. 11 a. m.

Federal Art Gallery—
Talk by Walter Huchthausen on "Industrial Design." 80 Beacon Street. 4.

Shawn's Fantasia on the American Theme

The Arts in Boston

Five years ago this month, Ted Shawn presented his men dancers in Boston, for the first time anywhere. At that time the ensemble numbered six (Barton Mumaw, Frank Overlees, and Wilbur McCormack of the present company were among them) and the program, consisting of short pieces, was frankly experimental.

Since then, Shawn and his men (now eight in number) have repeatedly and successfully toured the United States, visited England for a season, and are now (or have been) planning a more extensive tour abroad next fall. Last week, in John Hancock Hall, in three performances (Friday evening, Saturday afternoon and evening) of Shawn's new program-length work, "O, Libertad!" they returned, tested and proved. Dancing for men may now be said to be established as a laudable masculine pursuit. From this point, it is perhaps time to recognize dancing for men and women as the loftier expression of humanhood.

On Saturday afternoon Mr. Shawn, in a curtain speech marked by humility and graciousness, touched on some of these matters, spoke of the pioneering entailed, compared it to the days of the covered wagon in the deserts that had been crossed, the savages (presumably critics) encountered. And looked to the future for the great figure, the Beethoven, Shakespeare, Michelangelo, or possibly, in America, the Walt Whitman of dance, who would bring his labors to fuller and more majestic fruition. The speech was prompted by the enthusiastic reception of the performance.

"O, Libertad!" said to be inspired by Walt Whitman's poem, "Turn O Libertad," binds three suites of dances together as An American Saga, and follows the general outline of Shawn's recent programs here. Thus it is rather a free fantasia on the American theme than an organic whole.

It begins (as Act I, The Past) with the tribal rhythms, the thumping drum beats, of Indian days. Shawn appears in the gorgeous panoply of Moctezuma and later, as a well-dressed hacendado, recalls his popular Spanish dances. The scene is early California. Priesthood and peonage are introduced. An Agnus Dei is sung by the dancers. A tragic interlude, "Los Hermanos Penitentes," a stylized crucifixion, is impressive. "The Forty Niners—Rhythm in a Gold Rush Camp," brings the suite to a close on a playful note much relished by the audience.

Dusolina Giannini

Who Will Sing Donna Anna in "Don Giovanni" With the Metropolitan Opera Company at the Boston Opera House on the Afternoon of March 26

In Act II, The Present, the youth of the land is well represented by the young men of Shawn's company. A "Call to Arms" soon interrupts happy college days. In the War episode, Shawn does some good acting as a broken, returned soldier. "The Jazz Decade," by the ensemble in masks, amusingly satirizes Blues rhythms Shawn in two solos, first burlesques the modern dance, with a definite thrust at one of his most famous former pupils, then, throwing off the ugly garb of "Modernism," appears as a shining hero of hope in a "Credo" of "Recovery."

The "Olympiad," glorifying the American love of sports, brings out all the youthful energy of the company, as individual choreographers as well as dancers. Their rhythmized interpretations of our favorite sports are humorous, tasteful and not too literal.

A "Mobilization for Peace," ensuing from the college "serpentine," prepares the way for Act III, The Future, in the suite known as "Kinetic Molpai," which Shawn presented on his last visit here. Again the final "Apotheosis" was marred by the banality of the waltz tune, which is too much like a music hall ditty to be commensurate with the implications of the subject. Jess Meeker, composer-accompanist for the company, and composer of the entire score for "O, Libertad!" could look deeper and find better material for this and several other parts of the composition.

M. L.

New Art Club Gallery

This has been a season of interesting innovations. Outstanding, of course, are the new arrangements of the Boston Art Club. A second exhibiting gallery has been opened there, and in it are shown pictures by members of the club. Simultaneously the Boston Museum of Modern Arts shows in the large gallery upstairs.

Many amiable portraits provide sociability to this display, agreeable likenesses which reveal the sitters in smiling or thoughtful attitudes. No eccentric turn, no distortion alters the conventional presentation, which differs so markedly from likenesses on the third floor made in the abstracted and tortuous manner of the modernists. Throughout, the artists of the new gallery choose to be cheery and bright. Outstanding examples is the "Ramble Roof House," by Arthur Musgrave.

Certain painters lean toward decorative emphasis, such for example as Hoyland Bettinger in his pleasant "A Gaspé Setting." Others communicate a nostalgia for the New England countryside, portraying it in a tempting, realistic manner. On the whole, the pictures show fun in performance, a lack of brow-wrinkling theories. Many there are who ask no more than this from picture makers.

Vose Galleries

Several exhibitions, of uneven quality, occupy all the available space of the Vose Galleries, Copley Square. There are portraits by Catherine Spencer Goodnow, a lively series of water colors of the bull ring by Sybilla Wittell Weber. Of outstanding interest is a group of wood carvings by David Swanson of Santa Barbara, Calif. He has just returned from Sweden with these sculptures, which consist of decoratively stylized portraits, a carved galleon, and some lifelike animals.

D. A.

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Albanian Amity Indicated

The Princesses Myzejen, Ruhije and Maxhide of Albania, who arrived in Boston by train from Washington on Saturday afternoon, attended mass yesterday morning in two Boston churches, where they heard a blessing invoked in behalf of their country and their brother, King Zog I.

This invocation indicated a complete reconciliation between the self-constituted Monarch, former tribal chieftain known as Ahmed Zogu, and the former Premier of Albania whom his political success drove into exile—the Bishop Fan Noli, leader of Albanian Christian thought in the United States.

The sisters who, like their brother, are Moslem, automatically achieved their present rank when Zogu, who had been elected President of the new Albanian Republic, declared himself King Zog I, in 1928. Their names, it is reported, are pronounced "Mey-zay-yen," "Roo-hee-ay," and "Madge-ee-day."

Visit Historic Shrines

They became acquainted with American refreshment and historic landmarks yesterday afternoon when they were motored through Lexington and Concord, at which latter town they entered a drug store and, accompanied by F. Konitza, Albanian Minister in Washington, and Prof. Nelo Drizari of Boston, editor of the Albanian newspaper, Dielli, climbed on to the counter stools and learned to sip ice cream sodas through a straw.

Thousands of Albanians from all parts of New England crowded into St. George's Cathedral and Holy Trinity Church, in South Boston, where the Princesses attended services, and the only demonstration noticeable was one of enthusiasm for the present Albanian regime.

People's University Planned

Hopes for the return to Albania of the Bishop Noli, to head a people's university, were discussed with the press by Mr. Konitza, who indicated that he would support any move to place the former Premier in such an educational post.

A dinner party in the Princesses' suite at the Ritz-Carlton Hotel last evening included among the guests Bishop Noli, Mr. Konitza, Professor Drizari, Asim Jakora, Comptroller General in Albania, Dr. Andrea Elia, Abdurahmann Mati, member of the Albanian Parliament, and Dr. Dimetra Tsina-Elia of Providence. A quiet day of shopping is the tentative plan of the visitors for today. It is expected that they will leave Boston about Wednesday.

Stamp Collectors Led Around World By Aid of Chart

Edward L. Bell, Cambridge commercial designer whose hobby it is to unlock for all who care to hear, the treasures of geography, history, economics and art found in postage stamps, has published a new edition of his World Stamp Chart.

The map was first published in 1932, after a year's work by Mr. Bell. It included a list of all countries recognized as issuing stamps, with letters and numbers, making it easy to locate each of them on the map in a few moments.

In the new edition, a list of 450 unfamiliar words appearing on different stamps, of kinds difficult for many people to identify, has been included. Puzzled philatelists, with stamps from an unknown land in hand, can pick out some word prominent on each stamp, can find it in this alphabetical list, and can then instantly refer, by number, to the country of its origin on the main list attached to the map.

There also appears a group of odd designs on stamps, the lettering of which runs in the alphabets of such languages as Russian, Greek and Arabian.

The chart lists all countries and colonies found in the 1938 edition of Scott's Postage Stamp Catalogue. Prepared by Mr. Bell himself on a cloth 96 inches long and 44 inches deep, it is reproduced on paper measuring 28 by 17 inches.

The map not only marks all countries and colonies issuing stamps, but it gives other details, such as latitude and longitude and time zones. It is on Mercator's projection.

Mr. Bell has given talks at colleges, schools, societies and service clubs. In each case he exhibits stamps arranged along some line of interest suited to the occasion.

Art Exhibitions

Museum of Fine Arts, Boston—Hours, 9 to 5; Sundays, 1 to 5. Closed on Mondays. Recent accessions. Two hundredth anniversary exhibition of John Singleton Copley's paintings, miniatures and drawings. Through March 15. Gifts by Mrs. Charles Gaston Smith's Group.
Germanic Museum—Water colors and drawings of nineteenth and twentieth centuries from permanent collection. Through March 17.
Jordan Marsh—Exhibition by the Boston Society of Architects.
Twentieth Century—Water colors by Earl G. Manning. Through April 17. Also pastels and paintings by Stanislas Stuckgold. Through March.
Boston Public Library—Exhibition of Early American Glass loaned through the courtesy of the Early American Glass Club. Through March 27.
Isabella Stewart Gardner Museum—Open Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays, 10 to 4, music at 2:45; Sundays, 1 to 4, music at 2; admission free. Closed on national holidays.
Fogg Art Museum, Cambridge—Open 9 to 5, except Sundays and legal holidays. Drawings by Old Masters. Five centuries of landscape prints.
Vose Galleries—Exhibition of water colors by Catherine Spencer Goodnow. Portraits in water color by Catherine Spencer Goodnow. Also water colors by Sybilla Webber.
Copley Society — Open daily from 10 to 4:30. Saturdays from 10 to 5. Exhibition of pastels by Eleanor Gibbs. Through March 19.
Yamanaka—Exhibition of color prints by Goyo, Shinsui, Hasui and Yoshida.
Children's Museum—Open daily except Mondays, 9 to 5; Sundays, 2 to 5. Admission free. Natural Science Exhibits. Dolls. New exhibit of four extinct birds. Special exhibit of Mexico showing arts, crafts and costumes. Through April.
Holman's Print Shop—Exhibition of miscellaneous flower, birds, and fruit prints. Through March.
Society of Arts and Crafts—Exhibition of craftwork and applied design.
Boston Museum of Modern Art (270 Dartmouth St.)—Exhibition of twentieth-century paintings from permanent collection of N. Y. Museum of Modern Art.
Goodspeed's—Exhibition of prints. Through April 7.
Boston City Club—Exhibition of paintings by Peter Pazzati. Through March.
Grace Horne Galleries—Paintings by Karl Zerbe and Elinor Goodridge. Through March 19.
Federal Art Gallery—Contemporary American and European posters, March 15-26.
Y. W. C. A. Workshops—Artist Union Exhibition of paintings, water colors, prints, sculptures. Through March.
Guild of Boston Artists—Members' exhibition.
Boston Architectural Club—Sketches by Samuel Chamberlain. Through March 19.
Boston Art Club—New club gallery opening. Charles D. Childs Gallery—Exhibition of etchings of ships by C. J. A. Wilson. Through March 19.
Children's Art Center—Water colors by Charles H. Woodbury. Through March 19.
New Gallery—Paintings by David Park.
Rand Galleries—General exhibition of paintings and prints.
Junior League of Boston—Exhibition by the Junior League Members.
Ten Newbury Street—Water colors by Lizzie G. Midgley. Through March 19.

Art Exhibitions Are Listed in the Monitor on Mondays.

G.O.P. Expected To Run Convention In New Hampshire

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CONCORD, N. H., March 14—The Republican Party will have unquestionable control of the New Hampshire Constitutional Convention when it meets in this city May 11. Already the name of former United States Senator George Higgins Moses is being suggested for the Presidency of the Convention. Mr. Moses was named a delegate, although he did not run, nor did his name appear on the ballot.

With records assembled on the election of delegates, it is found that 266 are Republicans, 173 are Democrats, 5 are endorsed by both the principal parties, 2 are Independents, and 1 is a Farm Laborite.

For less than $5 a day per delegate, New Hampshire will have at its service during the Convention outstanding politicians and lawyers. In addition to former Senator Moses, the group includes former Republican United States Senator Henry W. Keyes; Samuel Crowther, writer on politics, economics, and biographer of Henry Ford; Col. Arthur J. Pierce, Bennington paper manufacturer, the highest salaried man in the State according to a list released by the SEC; Lawrence Whittemore, assistant to the President of the Boston & Maine Railroad; Amos N. Blandin, defeated Democratic candidate for Governor in 1936; Curtis H. Page, former Dartmouth professor; Raymond B. Stevens, Chairman of the Federal Tariff Commission; and Dr. Anson Alexander, president of the 1937 State Senate.

A question expected to come up early in the Convention is a change in the State's Constitution that will permit the enactment of a graduated income tax. Organized groups are supporting this move, and it has the backing of Republicans, led by Gov. Francis P. Murphy, and of Democrats, headed by former Congressman Raymond B. Stevens. It is generally conceded that taxation of real estate is being used to support too great a part of the cost of Government. It has been impossible, however, to enact a graduated income tax, because of the wording of the state's Constitution.

All amendments proposed and approved by the Convention must receive the approval of the voters at an election.

Drive on Speeders Held Effective by Gov. Earle

HARRISBURG, Pa., March 14 (AP)—Gov. George H. Earle declared yesterday that the State's campaign against speeding was largely responsible for a 25 per cent reduction in auto fatilities this year.

Statistics for January showed 138 dead. There were 193 killed on the roads in January, 1937.

The Revenue Department and the motor police started last Jan. 1 the drive to enforce the 50-mile-an-hour limit and suspended the licenses of violators for at least 90 days.

'Silliest Things' Do Happen, Visiting Humorist Confesses

The searching but twinkling eyes of a frequent contributor of sketches and articles to Punch and other English magazines, are looking over Boston this week. "The silliest things always seem to happen to me," said Miss Margaret Butcher, when asked if she was accumulating material here, "and I expect they will here too.

"You know," she continued, "I don't believe I have ever written a humorous article which was not based on something which actually came into my own experience.

"Things are beginning to happen to me here, too, although I only arrived in America for the first time the other day. There was the day I took a bus ride in New York, for instance, and found myself unloaded in Harlem—various things happened that I expect I'll write about and illustrate sometime!"

First Novel Ready

Miss Butcher's first novel, "Destiny on Demand," is to be published shortly in London. It is rather unusual in that three scenes of the story—where dialogue was of paramount importance—are written in play form.

Having completed work on the manuscript, Miss Butcher decided to pay a visit to America.

"For a long time," said the visitor, "I have felt that every writer in English must visit America. My friends discouraged me. They said I didn't know anyone on this side, that the trip would be tedious, and so on. But I'd made up my mind.

"I find that people are just about the same everywhere and that if your own attitude is friendly and appreciative, you will meet this same attitude in nearly everyone you meet.

"In this case I began to make delightful American friends on the boat coming over—the St. Louis of the Hamburg-American Line. One of them was Mrs. Addison, who was just completing a round the world trip. She invited me to come up and make the acquaintance of Boston, and here I am."

Miss Butcher is staying with Mrs. H. M. Addison of 226 Bay State Road, whose husband is connected with Loew's theaters in Boston.

Studied Art

After a childhood spent largely in Bath, Somersetshire, Miss Butcher went to London to study art—and has stayed there ever since. After some years as an illustrator she happened to write a humorous description one day of an odd character who often passed her studio window. While taking some pictures to the editor of the Daily Express she showed it to him—and he printed it. That was a dozen years ago. Since then she has been dividing her time between illustrating and writing—often doing the two in combination. Besides her humorous articles and pictures, she has produced a number of short stories for various British magazines. To Punch readers her Mr. Dudley Sebastian Diggleby, who has appeared in several articles, may be familiar.

By a Staff Photographer

Miss Margaret Butcher

English Humorist, Who Has Come to the United States to See People More Than Places

One thing that Miss Butcher is emphatically not doing in America is sightseeing, she declares. "What I'm interested in," she insists, "is people, and what they think about, what they enjoy, and what they laugh about. I mean people in general, as well as particular ones—such as H. L. Mencken, whom I am going to see when I leave Boston. Although I have had correspondence with him, we have never met. To my mind he is one of the greatest humorists in the world today—though I know many people haven't thought of him in that light so much."

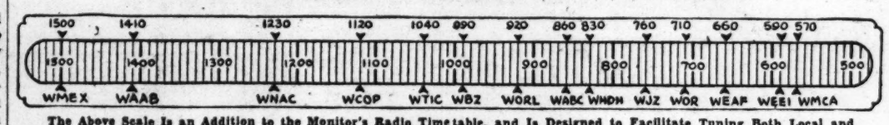
Keeping her word, at the end of the interview, Miss Butcher did not hurry off to the Bunker Hill monument or the State House—she set off expectantly for "a little browsing" in a five and ten cent store.

'The Monitor Views the News'

For Tuesday, March 15

12:00	WORL	920kc
12:45	WMEX	1500kc
3:00	WORL	920kc
6:00	WMEX	1500kc
10:45	WMEX	1500kc
	Shortwave	
2:30	W1XAL	15.25mc
3:30	W1XK	9.57mc
6:00	W1XK	9.57mc
6:00	W1XAL	11.79mc

The Monitor's Radio Timetable



The Above Scale Is an Addition to the Monitor's Radio Timetable, and Is Designed to Facilitate Tuning Both Local and National Programs

(Feature Programs Appear in Blackface)

590kc-WEEI-508m	990kc-WBZ-303m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m	1500kc-WMEX-200m
5:00 Follow the Moon	Dance Interlude; news	"Dick Tracy"; sketch	Sport matinee	Variety Sports Revue
5:15 "Mary Sothern"	"Don Winslow"	"Terry and Pirates"	Sport matinee	Sport reports
5:30 "Stepmother"	"The Singing Lady"	Jack Armstrong	Sport matinee	Sport reports
5:45 "Hilltop House"	Tom Mix sketch	Little Orphan Annie	Sport matinee	"Reading the Comics"
6:00 News; sport review	News; Dance Revue	Yankee News Service	Dinner concert	"The Monitor News"
6:15 Rhythm Revue	Dance Revue	Top Hatters; orchestra	Dinner concert	Italian review
6:30 Boake Carter, news	Comment; music	"Let's Celebrate	Dinner concert	Sport reports
6:45 "Lum and Abner"	Lowell Thomas, news	"Musical Rendezvous"	Sport reports	Vin Vincent's Orchestra
7:00 Reader and orch.	"Music Is My Hobby"	"Amos 'n' Andy"	News Service	Jimmie McHale's Orch.
7:15 Arthur Godfrey	"Three Cheers"; vocal	"Uncle Ezra"; sketch	Lawrence Welk's Orch.	"Five Star Final"
7:30 Studio speaker	Rose Marie, songs	"Musical Moments"	"The Lone Ranger";	Detective Mysteries;
7:45 Science Show	Barry McKinley, songs	"Melody and Rhythm"	dramatic sketch	dramatization
8:00 Lou Holtz; Ted	"Melody Puzzles";	Burns and Allen; Ray	Morton Gould's Orch.	"The Wordcaster"
8:15 Husing; music	musical quiz	Noble's Orch.; solos	Guardian talk	Louise Farley, songs
8:30 Pick and Pat; comedy; soloists; orch.	"Grand Hotel"; dramatic sketch	Richard Crooks; symphony orchestra	B. U. Alumni Dinner; speakers	Vocalist; orchestra Message to Motorists
9:00 Theater: Fay Wray and Edward Arnold in "The Boss," by Edward Sheldon	Philadelphia Orchestra, Eugene Ormandy, conductor; soloist; speaker	Phil Spitalny and His Girls; soloist "Music for Moderns" "Music for Moderns"	Ruby and His Music Ruby and His Music Vic Erwin's Musical Cartoons; variety	Vin Vincent's Orchestra Piano and organ duet Amateur Hour Amateur Hour
9:15				
9:30				
9:45				
10:00 Wayne King's Orch.	"Behind Prison Bars";	Marek Weber's Orch.	"True or False"	Amateur Hour
10:15 Wayne King's Orch.	dramatic sketch	soloists; quartet	"True or False"	Amateur Hour
10:30 "Hour Glass"	National Forum: Paul V.	"For Men Only"; Van	Pageant of Melody;	Jimmie McHale's Orch.
10:45 "America Dances"	McNutt	Steedens' Orch.; soloist	Henry Weber's Orches-	"The Monitor News"
11:00 Forecasts; news	News; "Roundelay"	Yankee News Service	tra; soloist	Joe Frasetto's Orchestra
11:15 Jim Dorsey's Orch	Music As You Desire It	Weather Service	Jack Fischer's Orch.	Poet's Corner
11:30 Sammy Kaye's Or	Music As You Desire It	Jack Denny's Orch	Jack Fischer's Orch.	Buddy Rogers' Orch
11:45 Sammy Kaye's Or	Music As You Desire It	Jack Denny's Orch	Pancho's Orchestra	Buddy Rogers' Orch

Tuesday's Programs

590kc-WEEI-508m	990kc-WBZ-303m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m	1500kc-WMEX-200m
7:00 Popular variety	News; Musical Clock	Morning Musicale	"The Breakfast Smiler"	
7:15 Popular variety	"Musical Clock"	News Service	"The Breakfast Smiler"	
7:30 Rhythm Romance	"Musical Clock"	"George and Juanita"	"The Breakfast Smiler"	
7:45 WEEI News	"Musical Clock"	"Musical Clock"	Morning Watch	
8:00 Forecasts; music	"Musical Clock"	"Musical Roundup"	News Service	Musical Timetable
8:15 Caroline Cabot	"Musical Clock"	Weather Service	Organ concert	Musical Timetable
8:30 Radio Almanac	"Mac and Moore"	Network program	Andrew Jacobson's	Musical Timetable
8:45 Popular music	"Musical Clock"	Network program	Rhythm orchestra	Musical Timetable
9:00 Kitchen of the Air	"As You Like It"	"Houseboat Hannah"	Food talk	Piano, organ
9:15 Kitchen of the Air	"As You Like It"	Household talk	Merry-Go-Round	"Morning Capers"
9:30 "The Road of Life"	"Breakfast Club"; popular orch.; soloists	Food news	Merry-Go-Round	"Italian Echoes"
9:45 Bachelor's Children		"Widder Jones"; sketch	Studio interview	"Songs of Italy"
10:00 Pretty Kitty Kelly	"Margo"; sketch	"Mrs. Wiggs"; sketch	Singing Strings	Studio speaker
10:15 Myrt and Marge	Drama and music	"John's Other Wife"	"Choir Loft"; organist	Studio speaker
10:30 Emily Post	"Terry Regan"; sketch	Just Plain Bill; sketch	"Get Thin to Music"	"Shopping With You"
10:45 "Ma Perkins"	Home Forum	Dramatic sketch	Louis Rich's Orchestra	"Shopping With You"
11:00 Mary Lee Taylor	"Mary Marlin"; sketch	"David Harum"; sketch	Louis Rich's Orchestra	"Dusty Rider"
11:15 Magazine of Air	"Women and News"	Backstage Wife; sketch	Melody Strings	Home Circle talk
11:30 Big Sister; sketch	"Vic and Sade"; sketch	Home Economist	Highlights, Halftones	Vocalist
11:45 Aunt Jennie stories	Edw. MacHugh, hymns	"Mystery Chef"	Vocalist; orchestra	Commentator
12:00 Commentator	News; feature; Noon-day Revue	Talk, Rev. W. L. Stidger	News Service	"Italian Airs"
12:15 Edwin C. Hill, news	National Farm and	"The O'Neills"	Agricultural series	Italian radio review
12:30 Helen Trent; sketch	Home Hour	"Singin' Sam"	Italian music program	Music; weather
12:45 "Our Gal Sunday"		"Dan Harding's Wife"	Italian music program	"The Monitor News"
1:00 Betty and Bob	National Farm and	News Service	Women's club news	"Musical Mailbox"
1:15 Hymn recital	Home Hour	"Joyce Jordan"; sketch	"Treasures in Melody"	"Musical Mailbox"
1:30 Grimm's Daughter	Matinee Melodies	"The Heminways"	Piano soloist	"Sweet Music"
1:45 Valiant Lady; sk.	Commentator	Don Van Wart, pianist	Voice of Experience	Flower Show
2:00 Talk; music	Rochester Civic Or.	"Way Down East"	George and Juanita	"Gems of Melody"
2:15 "The O'Neills"	Legion Auxiliary	"Musical Roundup"	"Reveries"	"Gems of Melody"
2:30 American School of	NBC Music Guild	Household talk	Sport reports	Murray Twins
2:45 the Air	NBC Music Guild	Armchair Quartet	Music for the School	Organ recital
3:00 News Service	U. S. Marine Band	Pepper Young's Family	N. E. Conservatory	Federal Theater dramatization
3:15 Dance music	U. S. Marine Band	"Ma Perkins"; sketch	N. E. Conservatory	
3:30 Voters' program	U. S. Marine Band	"Vic and Sade"; sketch	Sport reports	Sport reports
3:45 Woman's Club pro	U. S. Marine Band	"The Guiding Light"	Health talk	Talk, Mae Murray
4:00 Chas. Hector's Or.	Stocks; commentator	"Lorenzo Jones"; sketch	Rhode Islanders; orch	"Rhythm and Stuff"
4:15 The Boston Hour	Commentator	"Mary Marlin"; sketch	Rhode Islanders; orch	Manhattan Serenade
4:30 "The Goldbergs"	Commentator	Commentator	Sport matinee	Harmony team
4:45 "Party"; music	Commentator	"The Road of Life"	Sport matinee	Variety sports review
5:00 Follow the Moon	Dance Interlude; news	"Dick Tracy"; sketch	Sport matinee	Variety sports review
5:15 "Mary Sothern"	"Don Winslow"	"Terry and Pirates"	Sport matinee	Sport reports
5:30 "Stepmother"	"The Singing Lady"	"Jack Armstrong"	Sport matinee	Sport reports
5:45 "Hilltop House"	Tom Mix sketch	"Little Orphan Annie"	Baseball School	"Reading the Comics"
6:00 News; sport review	News; Dance Revue;	News Service	Dinner concert	"The Monitor News"
6:15 Dinner music	orchestra; sports	Fred Hoey's Roundup	Dinner concert	Italian Radio Review
6:30 Boake Carter, news	Comment; vocalist	Musical Rendezvous	Dinner concert	Sport reports
6:45 "Around the Town"	Vocalist	Musical Rendezvous	Sport reports	Vin Vincent's Orchestra
7:00 Poetic Melodies; or.	"Easy Aces"; sketch	"Amos 'n' Andy"	News Service	Jimmy McHale's Orch.
7:15 Hollywood news	Dramatic sketch	Vocal Varieties	Charioteers; quartet	"Five Star Final"
7:30 Helen Menken in	Dorothy Thompson	Dick Gasparre's Orch.	Dramatized news	Vocalists
7:45 "Second Husband"	Vocalist	Garden Club	Jack Fischer's Orchestra	"Forts of Romance"
8:00 Edw. G. Robinson;	"Those We Love"; dra-	Russ Morgan's Orch.;	Lawrence Welk's Orch	"The Wordcaster"
8:15 Claire Trevor; sk.	matic serial	vocal groups	Lawrence Welk's Orch	Success stories
8:30 Al Jolson; Martha	Edgar A. Guest; "It	Wayne King's Orchestra	Yale Music School Fac-	Vocalist; orchestra
8:45 Raye; orchestra	Can Be Done"; drama	Wayne King's Orchestra	ulty recital; soprano;	News commentator
9:00 Al Pearce's Gang;	Horace Heidt's Orch.	"Vox Pop"; informal in-	piano; violin	Variety Hour
9:15 comedy; soloist; or.	Horace Heidt's Orch.	terviews	"Johnson Family"; sk.	Variety Hour
9:30 Jack Oakie's Col-	"Jimmy Valentine";	Fibber McGee and	Billy Losee's Orchestra	Variety Hour
9:45 lege; c'm'dy; music	dramatic sketch	Company	Third period, Bruins-	Variety Hour
10:00 Benny Goodman's	NBC Jamboree	"Music for Moderns";	Montreal hockey game	Shirley Winters, songs
10:15 Orch.; guests	NBC Jamboree	soloists; orchestra	Jack Fischer's Orch	Gypsy Orchestra
10:30 Howard Phillips	NBC Jamboree	"Hollywood Gossip"	Dance Orchestra	Gypsy Orchestra
10:45 Four Club men	NBC Jamboree	Talk, Dale Carnegie	Dance Orchestra	"The Monitor News"
11:00 Forecasts; news	News; Roundelay	News Service	Development of Music	Jimmy McHale's Orch
11:15 Abe Lyman's Orch.	Music As You Desire It	Yankee Weather Service	Billy Losee's Orchestra	Jimmy McHale's Orch
11:30 Buddy Rogers' Or.	Music As You Desire It	Irwin Gilbert's Orch.	Jimmy Dorsey's Orch.	"Road to Fame"
11:45 Buddy Rogers' Or.	Music As You Desire It	Irwin Gilbert's Orch.	Jimmy Dorsey's Orch.	"Road to Fame"

Amusements

BOSTON

Katharine HEPBURN ★ Cary GRANT

A HOWARD HAWKS PRODUCTION

BRINGING UP BABY

CHARLIE RUGGLES

Barry Fitzgerald, May Robson, Walter Catlett, Fritz Feld

ON THE STAGE

"EVERYBODY SWING"

with SYLVIA FROOS

Other Star Acts

KEITH MEMORIAL

CAMBRIDGE, MASS.

UNIVERSITY HARVARD SQ KIR. 4580

Nelson Eddy and Eleanor Powell

"ROSALIE"

The Jones Family

in "BORROWING TROUBLE"

Wednesday Review

"MY MAN GODFREY"

and Leslie Howard

"BERKELEY SQUARE"

WELLESLEY HILLS, MASS.

COMMUNITY Playhouse

WELLESLEY HILLS

Mon., Tues., Wed., 2:30 and 7:45 P. M.

PAUL MUNI—LUISE RAINER

Academy Award Winner

"THE GOOD EARTH"

Jimmy Fidler's Personality Parade

NEW YORK CITY

JOHN GOLDEN presents

GERTRUDE LAWRENCE

in SUSAN AND GOD

A Comedy by RACHEL CROTHERS

Plymouth Thea., 45th St., W. of B'y. Evs. 8:40

No Mon. Perfs. Mats. Wed., Thurs., Sat., 2:40

GUTHRIE McCLINTIC presents

THE STAR-WAGON

A new play by MAXWELL ANDERSON

BURGESS MEREDITH • LILLIAN GISH

EMPIRE, Broadway and 40th St.

Evs. 8:40. Mats. Wed. and Sat. 2:40

Here and There in Boston Shops

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Without a doubt one of the most unique . . . to say nothing of attractive . . . displays at the Boston Gift Show, which was held at the Hotel Statler last week, was that of the Mystic Candle Studio, from New York. Unfortunately the show was not open to the public, or we'd have called your attention to this particular display last week, and simply insisted that you dash in to see it. For it really was something . . . and then some!

The entire room was lighted with beautiful candles and brought forth many an appreciative exclamation from the many men and women buyers. However, they weren't just ordinary candles. No indeed! These were the candles by Mrs. Erna Bilkau, a perfectly delightful young woman who has a way of casting off a "beam" that equals those of her candles, if we may be a bit poetical. They're a handmade translucent candle in new forms. They burn like no other candle we've seen, and although some of them are comparatively small, it's the "busters" that we wish to rave about. For they make a most unique table centerpiece. Almost six inches in diameter and at least 20 inches high! Burning a lazy slow flame, centered in a large, flat hand-hammered silver dish, and completely surrounded by green grapes. Incidentally we saw one of the candles which had been burning for two weeks, from morning till night, and hardly any impression had been made on it . . . they burn for ages! At the same time, while they're burning, the wax has been dripping and skittering down and around and (especially with a little shaping and coaxing) forms amazing shapes along the sides. One mahogany candle had made itself huge waxen handles, and had dripped down over the moire ribbon that had been tied in the middle. Equally as fascinating was the one in pure white which had formed a fine lace-like border. You can also get them in sets which run up the stairs and down again, as far as height is concerned . . . an unusual bit of decoration. They offer possibilities for all kinds of decorating, from Christmas to Easter. And some of them come all "dripped." That is the dripping, which you usually have to wait and wait for, is already there when you buy it . . . and we understand it's the most popular type of Mystic candle. You'll be seeing them at The Women's Educational and Industrial Union. And at R. H. Stearns. In such colors as ocean blue, mahogany, white, yellow, jade green, and a color which is really pale blue, but which is officially known as "Teddy," after the studio cat, who appeared one morning with his tail all waxed up in this particular shade . . . purely accidental on his part, you understand!

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Summer Ermine Featured in This

Granting that you're one of those fortunate women who possessed a winter coat that boasted of sleeves made up entirely of unadulterated mink, and that you like it so well you sort of want to cling to it awhile longer, even though the weather doesn't demand it . . . we know just the coat to take its place in warmer weather. It's at Jordan's. Cut on classically simple lines, one of these no-collar affairs that are so smart right now, and equipped with a long expanse of ever-widening - from - the shoulders sleeves. Which are of nothing less than summer ermine. In beige . . . and just that particular shade that will lend itself to any number of color combinations that make spring and new clothes so much fun! However, you can't buy it for just a song; nor for a song and a couple of verses either, for that matter. For it's in the vicinity of $135.

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A Few Pointers For Busy Buyers

Candid Camera Thoughts: Those Fostoria Glass console sets at T. D. Whitney's are nice. For only $2.49 now. Hovey's "Hello" jacket ought to be a popular number among the girls who like to wear a sort of smock over their business clothes. The collared jacket is all printed up with everything but next month's phone bill! $1.75 . . . and they'd be nice to throw over your dinner dress while you're broiling the steak the next time you're entertaining the new special. Murray's "Sturdy Sheers" for those long spring walks. . . the hosiery from Miss Lowe's Town Curiosity Shop at 145 Tremont Street. They wear well, just by way of a surprise! It used to be a, peaches and cream complexion everybody swooned over . . . now it's strawberries and. With Helena Rubinstein meeting the situation with a red strawberry lipstick. Pastel suede hats with matching suéde gloves are seen around town. You'll find them in most any shop. Slattery's will do the honors, for instance. A bit on the pert side are C. Crawford Hollidge's Deb Mode shoes . . . which is a very good side for shoes!

Janet Treat

A Regular Monday, Wednesday, Friday, and Saturday Feature.

Short-Wave Programs

For Tuesday, March 15

Paris—9:30 a. m.—"Next Chapter Tomorrow," play in verse. TPA2, 19.6m., 15.24meg.
Tokyo—4:45 p. m.—Musical Selections. JZJ, 25.4m., 11.80meg.; JZI, 31.4m., 9.53meg.
Berlin—6 p. m.—"Dear Old Songs," DJD, 25.4m., 11.77meg.
Paris—6:15 p. m.—Recordings of Brahms's music. TPA4, 25.6m., 11.72meg.
London—6:55 p. m.—"Fact or Fiction?—Unicorns" GSD, 25.5m., 11.75meg.; GSC, 31

In Boston Today

(Continued from Page 11)

tends to abandon all of its lines in Massachusetts, except that between Boston and New York. Why don't they place all their cards on the table?"

He also asserted the road had begun selling its property on the Cape "in anticipation of a favorable decision by the Public Utilities Commission," adding that "officials have no right to sell property of the road while it is undergoing reorganization (in Federal Court)."

Protests were made by representatives of Wareham, Hyannis, the Barnstable County Commissioners, East Harwich, Sagamore, Bourne, North Falmouth, Brewster, Middleboro, Truro and other towns along the Cape.

Rail Grant Held As 'Not Enough'

When Ethelbert W. Smith, Vice-President of the Pennsylvania Railroad, left his home in Pittsburgh a month ago for a West Indies cruise it was with high hopes that by the time he returned the Interstate Commerce Commission would have granted a 15 per cent increase in freight rates.

Today Mr. Smith stepped off the Canadian National Steamships Lady Nelson, docking from Bermuda with 85 passengers, to be greeted with the information that the increase came through last week, but only for a six per cent boost.

"It's not enough," flatly stated Mr. Smith, "to save many smaller roads from receivership. It will just about make up for our increased labor costs, but it will not allow railroads to buy the new equipment and make other expansions of a business improving nature."

Plan to Swindle Lawyers Costly

John K. Abbott, of West End, who thought that he was smarter than the lawyers, discovered this morning that he was not, and as a result he must serve two months in jail.

He was arrested last night by Boston police for swindling nearly 50 lawyers out of small amounts. According to the police, he would go to a lawyer, give his story—an iron-clad case—through which he could cover himself if sent to court. He would close each conference by asking the lawyer to represent him. He then would ask for a small "loan" to tide him over until he received money from the court. His next move was to vanish.

Judge Elijah Adlow, in Municipal Court this morning, sent Abbott to jail for two months.

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Farnum Pays Tribute to Women

A tribute to womanhood provided the theme of an address by George R. Farnum before the Republican Women's Club of Winthrop, today, in which the Boston attorney called for "better and cleaner government."

Declaring that the decline in the character of "our leaders" has hit Boston hard, Mr. Farnum said:

"Compare the Governors of the past—such as John D. Long, William E. Russell, Roger Wolcott, Curtis Guild and Calvin Coolidge with recent incumbents. Tragic!

"Consider Boston Mayors of some years ago—men like Nathan Matthews, Jr., Thomas N. Hart, Josiah Quincy and Patrick Collins, and then think of those of late years. Disheartening!

"Not long ago Boston could boast of such Police Commissioners as Edwin U. Curtis and Stephen O'Meara. Compare these with those of recent years. Discouraging!

"The people have an emergency job on their hands—the salvage of public office and, in the work of reform, the women are cast to play a big role," Mr. Farnum continued. "To a large extent it is they who have kept alive the moral values and fostered the spiritual ideals in life. They have the numerical strength to impress these values and ideals on public office. They must, however, develop the ability to discriminate between the genuine and the counterfeit, and they can accomplish little for a better order of things unless they have the determination—as I believe they have—to exert their united strength in the cause of better and cleaner government.

"Every blessing we have has been gained in battle. Their preservation means continual warfare with the forces which undermine and destroy. We don't deserve good government unless we are willing to fight to get it and fight to retain it," he concluded.

Insurance Firm Inquiry Is Urged

A legislative investigation of the Arrow Mutual Liability Insurance Company was urged by William E. G. Batty, secretary of the New Bedford Textile Council, a labor group, today before the Joint Rules Committee.

Mr. Batty said the investigation should be made "in the interests of the industrial workers of the Commonwealth and the insurance interests as well."

Supporting Mr. Batty, Jacob Minkin, New Bedford lawyer, told of a New Bedford mill worker who received an injury for which he was entitled to workmen's compensation benefits. He charged that the insurance company officials told the worker he would get his job back if he accepted a $50 lump sum payment. After working three weeks, however, Mr. Minken said, the worker was discharged. Th eState Industrial Accident Board cannot reopen the case, he said, because it approved the agreement.

Frederic A. Crafts, former assistant District Attorney of Middlesex County and counsel for the Arrow company, said the board investigated the case before approving the agreement. Several labor leaders favored the investigation proposals.

Insurance Law Revision Sought

Recodification and revision of Massachusetts insurance law was proposed today by Representative Thomas F. Coyne (D) of Boston before the Joint Rules Committee.

Representative Coyne charged that "the opponents of this measure know that a big company is carrying on an unauthorized and unlawful insurance business here." He declared only a few persons know the insurance laws which are spread over 37 chapters of the General Laws, with many of them passed in the 1870's and 1880's. He insisted they should be simplified through recodification and revision.

John W. Downs, legislative counsel for the Insurance Federation of Massachusetts, opposed the legislation, saying recodification now would result in utter confusion because many Supreme Court interpretations would be wiped out. However, he did favor eventual recodification and mentioned 1941 as the year in which to do the work.

Wesley P. Monks, former State Commissioner of Insurance and present counsel for the Massachusetts Mutual Life Insurance Company, also opposed the measure, saying there is no need for recodification at the present time. He said the revision would require far more than the proposed $5,000.

(Continued from Page 11)

mission's pay roll are the result of politics rather than of civil service. Some of these plums cost as high as $2,400 a year, he said.

"I could embarrass many representatives by naming their friends," Mr. Bowker told the Committee, "but I think I have shown that the law has been disregarded and that the definite intention of the Legislature to keep this Commission out of politics has been flagrantly disregarded."

The bill to investigate the Unemployment Compensation Commission was also favored by Miss Marian Nichols, secretary of the Massachusetts Civil Service Association, by Norman MacDonald, executive director of the Massachusetts Federation of Taxpayers' Associations, and by Henry Atkinson, president of the Massachusetts Civic League.

Last week the Commission announced that 172 clerks—not under Civil Service—would be discharged and that 565 other employees would be subject to civil service examinations in April or May. Representative Bowker, commenting upon this move today, charged the Commission with "running for cover" in face of the threatened probe.

German Consulate In Boston Quiet

Among the more solitary individuals in Boston today was the lone news camerman stationed in front of the German Consulate at 131 State Street, awaiting possible demonstrations in the wake of Hitler's absorption of Austria. Interest in the local consulate appeared to be nil.

Austria has no consulate in Boston, all business being referred to New York. The German office here today said that until orders to the contrary are received they will continue to send Austrian affairs to New York or Washington.

More Extension Courses to Open

The announcement of 25 courses opening this week, 15 of which will be held in Boston and Cambridge, was made today by Commissioner of Education James G. Reardon. He revealed that approximately 30,000 men and women have been enrolled in University Extension courses since the first of the fiscal year.

"English," "Art," and "Social Security," will be the featured subjects in this week's program of classes. In the field of English, adults have the opportunity to enroll in three new courses that have never been offered before by the Division. The courses, which carry a valuation of two semester hours of college credit, include: "Fiction Workshop," by Brassil Fitzgerald; formerly Associate Professor of English at Montana University; "Formal English Grammar," by Prof. Augustine L. Keefe, Boston College; "Methods and Practice in Speech Training for Teachers," by Prof. William G. Hoffman, Boston University. Miss Ella Munsterberg, Instructor in History of Art, Massachusetts School of Art, will give a course on "Modern Painters and Paintings," and Clarence L. Berger will give a course on "Social Security and Insecurity in the Modern World."

Tech Engineering Course Extended

Civil engineering students of eastern colleges will be admitted to the summer surveying school of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology in northern Maine this summer for the first time, it was announced last night. These field surveying courses will also be open to students in all departments of the Institute who wish to supplement their training in the various fields of science and engineering with experience in surveying.

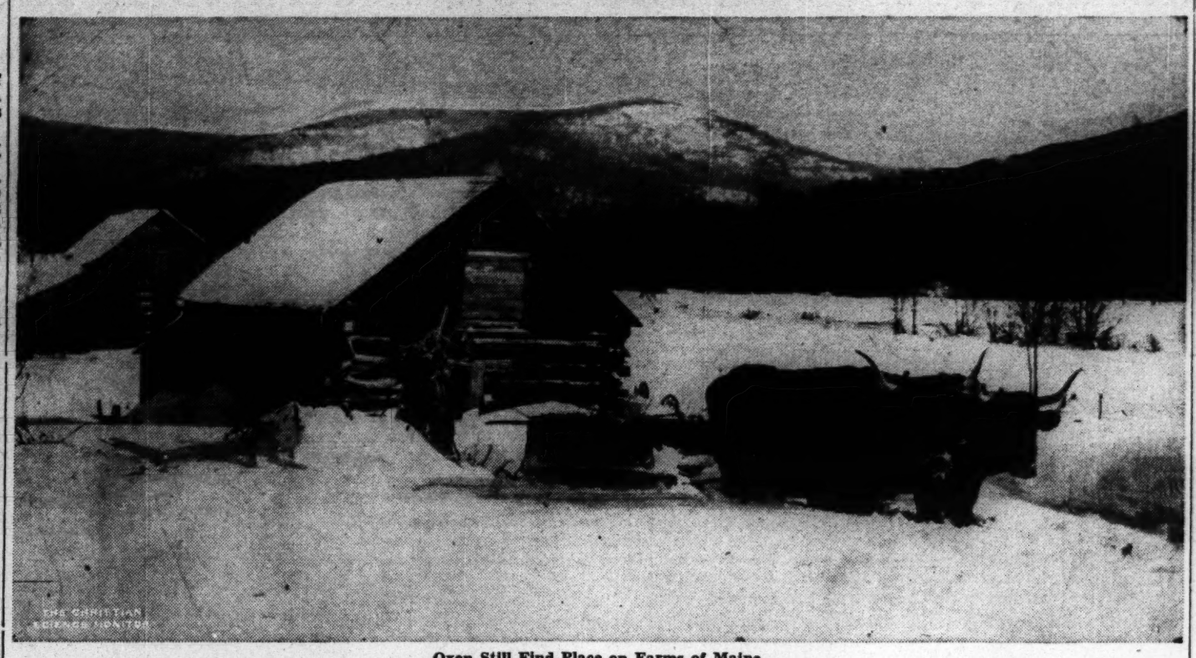
The new plan, which was recently approved by the Corporation, opens one of the most completely equipped engineering field camps in the country to students who hitherto have not had the opportunity to obtain surveying practice during the period of their professional education. To students in colleges which do not maintain engineering camps of their own, field work at Camp Technology applies in actual practice the theory and methods studied at purely academic courses of preparation. The courses last seven weeks, beginning late in July.

Bay State Towns Holding Elections

Massachusetts' voters from many towns will go to the polls today to select the men and women who will represent them in an official capacity during the next year.

Keen interest is seen in three towns in the eastern part of the State, Needham, Weymouth, and Marshfield. Needham presents a most unusual situation, in that the number of women voters exceeds the men voters, 2,946 to 2,940.

Maine Winter Scene



Oxen Still Find Place on Farms of Maine

Oxen on Maine Farms Recall Pioneering Days of Nation

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

AUGUSTA, Maine—At one time it looked as if oxen and steers on Maine farms were undergoing a process of obsoletion, but today one notes at least a slight gain in their number. Herbert M. Tucker, Chief of the Division of Animal Industry in the Maine Department of Agriculture, gives these figures:

"In 1922 there were 4,927 oxen and steers in the State of Maine, according to the reports rendered by the town assessors to the Commissioner of Taxation. This number gradually decreased each year until 1928, when there were only 2,280 head. Then there was an increase in 1929 to 2,300; in 1930, 2,484; in 1934 there were 3,223; but in 1935 it dropped again to 2,101. The records of 1936, however, show 3,438, which is 1,158 more than the low figure in 1928. The 1937 figures are not yet available as all of the towns have not reported to the Bureau of Taxation. I should not expect any material change from last year's totals.

"A few of the Maine county fairs this year had very good entries of oxen and steers. This was especially true of the Franklin County Fair at Farmington."

Common 50 Years Ago

Fifty years ago the broad-chested bovidae were so common on our farms and highways that they attracted no more attention than their co-laborers the horses. But today ox teams are few and far between, and if a party of Big Town motorists happen to overhaul one on some country highway—well, it is something to photograph and talk about.

The younger generation see in the stolid, patient creatures only a chance to laugh at their slowness or for a vacation snapshot. But really what a role oxen have played in the forward march of our country! Why the covered wagons of those pioneers who migrated over the Allegheny Mountains to the Mississippi Valley, and thence across prairies by the Oregon and Santa Fe trails to the Sunset Lands of the Pacific Coast were drawn by the tireless oxen.

So, too, in the process of metamorphosing those rocky, sterile New England farm lands into the fertile areas many of them are today, do the oxen deserve lasting eulogy. Think of the millions of stones, big and little, used as components in a seemingly endless ensemble of boundary fences that border the highways or encompass the farmers' lands! How did they get there?

Well, the toil-hardened ruralists pried and pulled and blasted them out of stubborn soil. Then they levered and hauled and pushed the segregated boulders on to the old wooden drags of heavy planking. But it was the powerful, dependable oxen that dragged the loads to the fence lines.

Fifty or sixty years ago the best ox teams were considered the Devons—dark red in color, with intelligent faces, sharp eyes, slim long horns, thick necks, stout shoulders and fore legs, straight backs, strong sinewy bodies, thin hind legs, graceful tails and switches. Such well-trained teams came to know their drivers and responded willingly to their Whoa Hysh! Gee! Haw! Back! and Giddap!

There is not so much use for oxen on the farm today. Motor trucks and tractors have speeded past them. Once the ruralist bought a yoke of young steers for $40, worked them constantly for perhaps two years and then sold them for twice what he originally paid. Today an old flivver that cost him not more than $50 will do most of the work the oxen did. Then, too, he can jack up the rear end, run a belt to a circular saw and get out his winter's wood.

Trips to Town

In many New England country seats it was formerly the ox team that hauled out to the nearest town or shipping point the produce of the farms and on the return trip brought back the many articles from the stores that were needed. Such pilgrimages were usually made in summer and the start would be about sunset.

Tilling the fields with oxen was indeed in marked contrast to tilling them by tractor. It was a lazy job walking beside the animals as the plough turned up the long channels of rich brown soil. Yet surprisingly large tracts were worked over in a single day.

In the tedious snowy winter season the oxen were used to haul heavy loads of firewood or rough lumber. Up to not more than 25 or 30 years ago it was a common sight in many good-sized New England towns and villages to see oxen drawing loads of hay, the hayracks being on runners; or else huge sleds piled high with cordwood.

The work of keeping the country roads broken out was done almost entirely by oxen 50 years ago. They would be hitched up in long strings, usually the light steers yoked ahead and the heavier, stronger animals in the rear. How they would walk those great V-shaped plows through the white drifts with ponderous ease, while their passing invariably left a smooth surfaced road.

When it came to moving houses most of the oxen in the immediate neighborhood would be pressed into service. Forty or 50 yokes, 20 or more on two strings, drawing a big wooden building over the hard-packed snow of a country highway created a scene of striking animation. A. E.

Maine

(Continued from Page 11)

must be dropped from the Federal projects during the period in which they receive unemployment compensation. In most instances this means substituting an unemployment benefit of $4 to $10 a week for WPA checks averaging perhaps $48 a month. Individual workers protest, claiming it is hard enough to subsist on the larger amount. Town officials protest that the ruling forces many of the men who have families to call upon the city to make up the difference, thus penalizing the city by increasing relief costs.

The protests increased, this week, when a ruling by Attorney General Paul A. Dever of Massachusetts was cited declaring that Bay State workers on Federal projects were considered "unemployed" in the eyes of the State and hence eligible for unemployment compensation while engaged on relief projects. At least one Maine city has made the matter subject for criticism in evaluating the Federal relief agencies for a survey being conducted by the Maine Municipal Association.

* * *

Towle Has Counsel

Wilbur H. Towle, whose ousting as head of the State police by the Governor and Executive Council, has been subject for wide discussion, apparently will not meet immediate success in his attempt to get a public hearing on his dismissal. Governor Barrows has informed him the Council considers the matter "concluded." This week the Council confirmed John W. Healy of Skowhegan as chief. Undecided upon his future course, the former chief has retained counsel.

El Trustees

(Continued from Page 11)

to the Legislature last January, is the first to be given by a Chief Executive of the State.

Good Time to Buy

"With the present market condition regarding Elevated bonds and Elevated common stock, this is as good a time as you will have to make some agreement with the stockholders on the purchase price," Mr. Downey told the legislators.

Although the State has an option to buy the common stock at any time for $85 a share, the market price is now $50 and so obviously a price well under $85 could be obtained, Mr. Downey declared. While he did not name a specific figure, Francis M. McKeown, assistant secretary to Governor Hurley, said a "fair value might be about $60 a share."

Mr. Downey pointed out that the public already owns about three-fourths of the "El" property, through $67,000,000 of subway bonds issued by the city of Boston and $60,000,000 of Metropolitan District Commission bonds issued to purchase the preferred stock of the traction system.

In private hands, there remains only the $23,000,000 of common stock and about $16,000,000 of private traction bonds which will be retired through sinking funds between 1941 and 1947, he stated.

On the common stock, the State guarantees a five per cent annual dividend to the private shareholders, in return for the privilege of naming the operating trustees. By purchase of the common stock through issuance of additional bonds of the M. D. C., an annual saving of from $500,000 to $1,000,000 would be made by the State, depending upon the terms of the bonds, Mr. Downey declared.

Mr. Downey noted further that savings would result from issuance of bonds with carrying charges of less than the 5 per cent now paid on the State-guaranteed common stock, and from the fact that Federal income taxes will not have to be paid under public ownership.

Strife Foreseen Between Fascism And Democracies

WILLIAMSTOWN, Mass., March 14 (AP)—A Williams College professor, who two years ago predicted a general European conflict would start on "the second Saturday of March, 1938," declared on Saturday that Great Britain, France and Soviet Russia would be forced to fight or "yield their positions as great powers."

With Germany's invasion of Austria coming one day ahead of his predicted date of conflict, Prof. Frederick L. Schuman said in an interview:

"It is likely that general hostilities will be precipitated by the next crisis, if indeed they do not emerge from the present clash of forces in Austria and Spain."

Expressing doubt that Paris, London and Moscow would yield further to Fascist demands "even to obtain peace," Professor Schuman declared that if they fail to act, "they will surrender the entire European continent, and much of Africa as well, to Fascist dictators." The British and French governments cannot yield further he asserted, "unless they are bent upon national suicide."

The original prediction, made in an address at the University of Chicago, and his later observations, Professor Schumann said, were based on the following views:

(1) The Fascists will attain this year a point of maximum military efficiency, with the Fascist fighting capacity waning after 1938, as the democracies devote more and more of their resources to armaments.

(2) The internal dilemma of Fascist economics and finances in Italy and Germany threaten to reach a breaking point the present year.

(3) The impending and prospective conquests of Italy and Germany are of such a character that acquiescence in them will reduce Britain, France and the Soviet Union to second rate powers, in positions of strategic importance.

Warning Pennants On Coast Patrols To Signal Storms

Sailing for small craft on Long Island Sound and along the coast of southern New England, New York, and New Jersey becomes safer with the introduction of a new method of displaying storm warning signals, according to E. B. Calvert of the Weather Bureau. Flags having the same shape and design as those now run up on masts on shore, but much smaller will be hoisted from the yardarms of Coast Guard boats when dangerous wind storms are forecast. Heretofore such storm warnings have been given by radiophone or megaphone from the Coast Guard patrol boats and cutters. With the new system it will be possible to give more small fishing boats and pleasure craft a chance to beat the storm back to port.

The new bunting signals—a red pennant and a white pennant, each 4 by 7½ feet, and a 4 foot square red flag with a black center—flying from the fast moving Coast Guard boats tell the same story in the same way as the larger ones attached to stationary masts on shore. A red pennant alone indicates that moderately strong winds which will interfere with the safe operation of small craft are expected. Two red squares, one above the other, indicate the approach of a tropical hurricane or of one of the extremely severe storms that occasionally seriously damage shipping. A pennant and a square flag in any one of the four positions indicate the approach of a violent wind storm.

The position shows the direction from which the winds will come. A red pennant and a red square are used when the storm is approaching from the east. If from the northeast, the penant is above the square; if from the southeast, below. A white penant and a red square signal the coming of a storm from the west. The white pennant is on top if the winds are from the northwest; below, if they are from the southwest.

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'Garden of Tomorrow' Planned As Big Feature of Flower Show

A modernistic house overlooking a broad terrace leading to a modernistic garden will feature the 67th Spring Flower Show of the Horticultural Society at Mechanics Building March 17-23.

This modern part of the show, according to Arno H. Nehrling, Exhibition Manager of the Massachusetts Horticultural Society, "will startle most visitors, for nothing like it has ever been attempted before."

"Each year we present examples of such progress as the world of horticulture has accomplished," Mr. Nehrling said. "This year, we have assembled many new ideas and developments under the title, 'The Garden of Tomorrow.'"

In addition to the customary multitude of flowers of all kinds and descriptions, a display which makes the show one of the world's greatest exhibitions, the arrangement will emphasize this year such things as amateur gardens and gardening, wild flower conservation, and the growing movement which aims at making gardens less formal creations and more of a "outdoor living room in which the members of the family can enjoy themselves during the summer.

All of these will be on display at the Spring Show of the Society, as adjuncts to the crowning exhibit which will climax "The Garden of Tomorrow," the modern home overlooking a board terrace which leads to a modernistic garden.

The front of the gleaming white house will consist entirely of glass. A great round bay is now being cast in Pittsburgh, Pa., especially for the structure. Looking in through this huge window, visitors will see a huge living room furnished in the modern manner, complete with appropriate floral decorations. The house itself will be crowned by a large roof garden, lavishly planted, and so arranged that it can be enjoyed from every part of the gallery surrounding the great hall.

Mr. Nehrling, in describing this new garden creation says: "The creators of the Spring Flower Show, in thus presenting something brand new in America, are, we realize, establishing a precedent. But, having in mind the trend of the time, we are going to prove that gardens may be modern in tone and yet charming to see and delightful to live in."

More than 100 exhibitors are now working to bring their flowers to perfection for the opening day. The schedule of the show calls for 154 classes.

Harvard Reports Rich Future In Architectural Landscaping

If you've been looking for a profession that is small, pays a good salary and allows a great deal of leeway to the individual who wants to do original work, don't give up hope—there is such a profession. It's called landscape architecture.

While one of the smallest professions, landscape architecture is today one of the strongest in the matter of salaries, employment of trained men, and general increasing public demand for scientific design of land areas. These facts have just been revealed in a survey of the 168 graduates of Harvard University's Department of Landscape Architecture completed by Prof. Bremer W. Pond, chairman of the department. This unit, which was recently incorporated in the Graduate School of Design, was founded in 1900, and is the oldest in America.

All of those 149 graduates of the department who have remained in the practice of landscape architecture are known to be employed, Professor Pond found. Of these, 133, or about 90 per cent, answered the questionnaire sent out by the school two months ago.

The average income of the Harvard landscape architects is $4,675 a year. For those who have been in the profession three years longer, the average salary is $4,875, while the range of individual salaries is from $1,500 to $30,000.

The largest group of the graduates are now employed as experts by federal, state, or municipal government agencies, in the planning of new town, park, recreation, and highway areas. Professor Pond reported.

A total of 72 of the graduates are in this government work. Some of the projects worked on by the Harvard men include model towns and recreational areas of the TVA; highways, camping sites, and exercise facilities in National Parks; parkway and park design, such as the George Washington Memorial Highway; grounds of public buildings in Washington, including Union Square, the White House grounds, and the Theodore Roosevelt Memorial; Jones Beach, on Long Island, New York; and considerable work on the New York World's Fair, now under construction.

The next largest group, including 44 graduates, is in independent practice. Some of their projects have been the Charles River Embankment; Fort Tyron Park, New York City; the grounds of Phillips Academy, Andover, Mass., and numerous parkways, war memorials, land subdivisions, cemeteries, arboretums, and private estates.

Some of the rest of the group are engaged in teaching their profession at other colleges which are becoming more and more interested in a school similar to Harvard's.

Russia's Place In Picture Told

Maurice Hindus, who has been travelling and writing about Russia for many years, thinks the Soviet is still strong enough to fight, despite sabotage and internal plotting, and still ready for the "world revolution."

"Russia will not wait until the enemy is at its borders, but will attack if Germany attempts to seize Poland, Estonia, Finland or any of the countries close to its boundaries," he declared. "A world war and world revolution will follow, led by Russia."

"The man who has fired the first shot for world revolution is Hitler," he said. "The only hope which I feel can stop this revolution is the thin hope that Hitler will realize the danger and stop."

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Inactive issues on the New York Stock Exchange Are Published on Tuesdays and Fridays

Today's Closing Prices on the New York Stock Exchange

Today's sales (est.)	500,000
Previous day	299,850
1938 volume to date	44,232,680
1937 volume to date	138,320,386

Armament Issues Lead a Moderate Upturn in Market

NEW YORK, March 14 (AP)—Recovery returned to the stock market today after a lengthy absence and leaders pushed up fractions to 2 or more points at the best.

A little profit selling appeared from time to time and top marks were shaded near the final hour. Dealings were exceptionally slow throughout, transfers were at the rate of about 450,000 shares.

Armament issues, including steels, aircrafts, coppers, rubbers and specialties pointed the way for the come-back.

War Issues Rise

While the absorption of Austria by Germany was believed by market observers to have lessened dangers of an immediate outbreak of hostilities in Central Europe, it was generally believed the recent turn of affairs would stimulate rearming on a wide scale. Renewed attention, consequently, was given stocks of companies that stand to benefit by the sale of war materials.

Bolstering sentiment in Wall Street also was the growing belief the Senate will further revise the Administration's tax bill and, as urged by Senate Leader Pat Harrison, possibly drop the much-disputed undistributed profits levy altogether.

Prominent on the forward tilt were share of U. S. Steel, Bethlehem, National Steel, Crucible, Youngstown, Boeing, Douglas Aircraft, Anaconda, Kennecott, Cerro de Pasco, U. S. Rubber, Goodrich, Westinghouse, Johns - Manville, Allis Chalmers, Woolworth, Montgomery Ward, General Motors and Chrysler.

Most rails and utilities were only moderately afiead. Carriers were inclined to mark time pending the White House transportation conference called for tomorrow.

Rail Bonds Rise

Secondary railroad bonds continued to maintain a firm footing in late trading today despite some let-up in activity after a fairly heavy turnover in the forenoon. Foreign dollar bonds remained under pressure.

Gains of around a point were shown by Baltimore & Ohio refunding 5s of 1995, Brooklyn Manhattan Transit 4½s, Burlington general 4s of 1958, Delaware & Hudson refunding 4s of 1943, and N. Y. Central 4½s of 2013 "A." Industrials and utilities were generally fractionally higher.

One sale of seven Austrian Government 7 per cent bonds of 1957 was finally effected at 36⅛, off 37⅞ from the last sale. Repeated attempts had been made to establish a quotation during the morning by printing bids and offers on the ticker tape but it was well past 1 o'clock before a transfer was reported.

U. S. Government bonds were about steady.

NEW YORK, March 14 (AP)—Chemicals and specialties attracted a little attention in a narrow curb market today. Revisions in the utility section were mostly fractionally higher.

American Cyanamid "B" was ¼ point ahead at the beginning of the final hour and Babcock & Wilcox advanced mor than 2 on a small sale. Jones & Laughlin and Aluminum Co. added around a point. Fractional gainers included Electric Bond & Share, Northern States Power "A" and American Gas & Electric.

Reacting slightly under moderate pressure were Pittsburgh Plate Glass, Lake Shore and Niagara Hudson Power.

Wheat Prices Off 3c on Heavy Selling

CHICAGO, March 14 (AP)—Three cents a bushel maximum downward slide of the Chicago wheat market today accompanied heavy selling pressure, with consequent new low-price records for rthe season.

Sharp downturns of wheat values overseas, despite recent tense political developments, were largely responsible for tumbles of quotations here. Much of the Chicago selling today was for interests that took to the buying side on last week's war scare.

At the close, Chicago wheat futures were 2¼-3 cents under Saturday's finish, May 85¾-⅞, July 82¼-½, corn 1 cent to 1½ down, May 57⅝-¾, July 59½, and oats ⅝-½ off.

Production of Newsprint In Canada Off Last Month

MONTREAL (CP) — Newsprint production in February in Canada amounted to 202,601 tons, compared with 222,500 in January and 276,419 in February, 1937, the Newsprint Association of Canada reported.

The reduction from a year ago was 26.7 per cent, while the output for the first two months of this year at 425,101 tons showed a reduction of 24.9 per cent.

The industry operated in the month at 62 per cent of rated capacity, compared with 65.4 in January.

Foreign Markets

By the Associated Press

London—With the exception of trans-Atlantic issues which made sizable gains, the Stock Market was quiet and weak today. Selling from foreign sources was the principal depressing influence. Kaffirs were particularly reactionary due to continental sales. Internationals as a whole were steady. Foreign bonds were nominally lower.

Paris—The Bourse had a generally heavy tone today although demand for international issues improved. Government bonds were irregular. Bank of France lost 340 points and Suez Canal was down 1,225.

Liverpool—Cotton advanced in sympathy with firmness of overseas markets. Contracts were scarce. The gain more than offset Saturday's losses and final prices were 13 to 14 points net higher.

1938 High	1938 Low	Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
45	36¼	Abbott Lab (1.60a)	1	44	44	44	—1
52	36	Acme Stl (2)	1	40½	40½	40½	Mar 7
10⅜	8¼	Adams Exp (.60g)	7	9	8⅝	8⅝	+ ⅛
20¾	19	Adams-Millis (2a)	4	20½	20½	20½	Mar10
23	19½	Addressog (1.40)	9	21	20½	20½	Mar11
2	1⅝	Advance Rumely	7	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	— ⅛
58⅛	45⅛	Air Reduction (1a)	3	54	53	53⅛	+ ⅛
1¾	1	Air-Way El Appl	3	1	1	1	Mar12
13⅜	10⅜	Alas Juneau(.60a)	2	10¾	10⅝	10¾	+ ⅛
1⅝	1⅛	Alleghany Corp	8	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	
17⅝	12	Alleghany pf xw	3	14	14	14	Mar 4
17⅞	11	Alleghany pf$30ww	4	13¼	12	12	+ ⅛
17⅛	12	Alleghany pf$40ww	1	13⅞	13⅞	13⅞	Mar 7
17½	13⅛	Alleghany pr pf	2	13¾	13¼	13⅜	Mar11
21¾	15⅛	Allegheny Steel	4	16	16	16	Mar12
9⅞	7½	Allen Industries	2	7½	7½	7½	Mar12
176½	154½	Al Chem & Dye (6)	3	163	162	162	
9⅝	8	Allied Kid (1)	1	8½	8½	8½	— ⅝
14⅝	11	Allied Mills (2g)	4	11¼	11¼	11¼	Mar12
9⅞	6½	Allied Strs	9	7	6¾	6¾	
53½	42	Allied St pf (5)	1	48¾	48¾	48¾	+2¼
51⅝	38	Allis-Ch Mfg (⅝e)	23	46¾	46¼	46⅝	+ ⅛
15¼	11⅜	Alpha P Cem (1)	1	12½	12½	12½	Mar 9
3⅝	2	Amal Leather	2	2½	2	2	
24	14	Amal Leath pf	3	14½	14	14½	Mar11
72½	57	Amerada Corp (2)	2	64⅞	64⅛	64⅞	Mar11
66	55	Am Ag Ch Del (1¼e)	1	62	62	62	Mar10
15⅞	11	Am Bk Note (1½e)	3	13¾	13⅝	13⅝	— ¼
42½	30⅞	Am Bk Shoe(3.40g)	3	34½	34	34	
91½	70¾	Am Can (4)	2	85½	85½	85½	+1¼
167	163	Am Can pf (7)	2	163¾	163¾	163¾	
27½	19½	Am Car&Fdy (¼g)	9	21⅝	21	21⅛	+1⅛
50	37	Am Car&F pf (4g)	2	40	39	39	Mar11
17⅝	13½	Am Ch & Cab (¼e)	10	13¾	13½	13½	+ ⅛
100½	89½	Am Ch&Chi pf (5)	1	89½	89½	89½	Feb 16
104½	95	Am Chicle (4a)	1	104	104	104	
8½	6	Am Colortype	2	7¼	7¼	7¼	Mar12
13⅜	10½	Am Com Alco (½g)	4	11	11	11	Mar12
16⅜	11½	Am Crystal S (¾e)	1	11½	11½	11½	
4¾	3¼	Am Encaus Tiling	3	3¼	3¼	3¼	
6½	5	Am European	1	5	5	5	Feb 3
4⅜	3	Am & Foreign Pow	4	3½	3¼	3¼	
19¾	12	Am & F P $6 pf	1	18	18	18	
25¼	16¾	Am & F P $7 pf	1	20	20	20	Mar 9
11⅜	7½	Am & F P 2 pf	3	9½	7¾	9½	+2
12	10	Am-Hawaii SS (1)	3	10¼	10¼	10¼	Mar 9
4⅜	3	Am Hide&Leather	1	3	3	3	
26	20	Am Hide & L pf (3)	2	20	20	20	Mar 7
37¾	33⅞	Am Home Pr (2.40)	2	35½	35½	35½	
2¼	1⅝	Am Ice	1	2	2	2	Mar11
18	15½	Am Ice pf (1½e)	1	17	17	17	Mar12
7⅞	5¾	Am International	1	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	+ ⅛
23½	16½	Am Locomotive	12	19¼	18⅞	19	+ ⅜
74½	56	Am Locom pf (7g)	1	60	60	60	Mar11
14½	12⅜	Am M & Fdy (.20e)	8	13⅞	13½	13½	+ ⅛
6¼	3¾	Am M & Mot	2	4	3¾	3¾	Mar11
38¾	29	Am Metal (3g)	1	31½	31½	31½	+ ⅝
105¼	103	Am Met 6% pf (6)	1	105¼	105¼	105¼	Mar 9
7⅛	4	Am Pow & Lt	9	5⅛	4⅝	4⅝	+ ⅛
40⅛	26	Am P & L 86pf(1¾k)	6	28	27½	27¾	+ ¾
33	22	Am P&L$5pf(.93¾k)	3	25	24	24	+ ⅛
14¼	11⅛	Am Rad&St S (.60)	19	12½	12	12⅛	— ⅛
22⅞	17¼	Am Roll Mill	3	18¾	18½	18½	+ ⅜
78	66	Am Roll M pf (4½)	4	70	70	70	Mar12
20⅞	17	Am Safety Raz (2)	2	18¾	18¾	18¾	Mar11
14¼	10	Am Seating (1¼g)	1	10½	10½	10½	Mar11
56¾	44¼	Am Sm & R (1¾e)	41	47	46⅛	46¾	+1⅛
131	121	Am Sm&R pf (7)	1	123½	123½	123½	Mar12
52	50½	Am Snuff Co (3a)	1	51½	51½	51½	Mar 8
34¾	22⅝	Am Stl Fdrs (¾e)	•22	27	25⅝	25⅝	+ ⅜
11¾	8¼	Am Stores	1	8	8	8	— ¼
31	25	Am Sugar Ref (2)	1	28¾	28½	28½	Mar 9
116½	108½	Am Sugar pf (7)	1	117⅛	117⅛	117⅛	+ ⅝
18½	17	Am Sumat Tob (1)	2	17	16⅞	16⅞	— ⅛
149¾	127½	Am Tel & Tel (9)	•26	130½	130	130½	+1¾
71	60¾	Am Tobacco (5)	4	66¼	65½	65½	Mar12
72¾	63½	Am Tob B (5)	10	67	63⅞	63⅞	+ ⅜
139⅝	138	Am Tob pf (6)	2	138½	138	138	Mar12
7⅞	5½	Am Type Fdrs	1	5⅝	5⅝	5⅜	Mar12
13½	8⅜	Am Wat Wks	28	9	8¾	9	+ ⅛
86	76	Am W W 1 pf (6)	1	79¼	79	79	Mar 8
5⅜	4	Am Woolen	2	4¾	4⅝	4⅝	Mar 5
35¾	27	Am Wool pf	5	32¼	31½	32¼	+1¼
8½	4¾	Am Zinc L&S	14	6⅜	6½	6⅜	+ ⅛
40	30	Am Zinc pr pf(2½g)	22	30¾	30½	30¾	Mar11
36¾	27¾	Anaconda (¾e)	142	32½	31¼	32⅛	+1⅜
50	36	Anacon W & C	1	37	37	37	Mar11
18	15⅜	AnchorHockGl(.15e)	2	17	16¼	16¼	+ ⅛
19	12½	Andes Copper (½e)	1	14⅜	14⅜	14⅜	Mar 7
3½	3	A P W Paper	1	2¾	2¾	2¾	— ⅛
30¼	25¾	Arch-Dan-M (½e)	4	27	27	27	Mar11
100½	93	Armour Del pf (7)	1	93	93	93	Mar12
6⅞	4⅞	Armour Ill	18	5	5	5	
72	39⅝	Arm Ill pr pf	4	39⅞	39¾	39¾	+ ⅛
94½	90	Arm Ill pr (7)	1	94½	94½	94½	Jan 31
39	30	Armstrong Crk (¼e)	6	31	30½	30¾	+ ⅜
7½	6⅛	Arnold Const (.45e)	1	7	7	7	Mar12
5⅞	3¼	Artloom Corp	2	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	Mar12
8⅜	5¾	Assd Dry Goods	2	6¼	6¼	6¼	+ ⅛
69	66	Assd D Gd 1st pf(6)	1	69	69	69	Mar 3
68¼	68¼	Assd D Gd 2pf(1¾k)	1	68¼	68¼	68¼	Mar 5
35	32	Associates Inv (3a)	1	32	32	32	Mar11
42	32	Atch T&SF (2g)	9	33¾	33	33⅜	+ ⅜
72	58	Atch T&SP pf (5)	2	57	56¾	57	—1
27⅜	20¼	Atl Cst Line (1½g)	1	21	21	21	
7¾	5⅝	Atl G & W Indies	2	6	6	6	Mar 8
14½	9	Atl G & W In pf	1	10⅛	10¼	10⅛	
24	20	Atl Refining (1)	15	22⅝	22⅜	22¾	— ⅛
107	104¼	Atl Refining pf (4)	1	107	107	107	+1
9⅝	6¾	Atlas Corp (.80)	2	7	7	7	+ ⅛
43	39½	Atlas Corp pf (3)	1	40	40	40	Mar12
48	42	Atlas Pow (½e)	1	43¾	43¾	43¾	Mar11
7¾	4⅞	Atlas Tack (½g)	1	6	6	6	
6½	3¼	Auburn Auto	1	4	4	4	
3½	2¼	Austin Nichols	1	2¾	2¾	2¾	Mar 9
4⅝	3¼	Aviation Corp	11	3½	3⅜	3½	+ ⅛
10¾	7⅜	Bald Loco ct	14	8¾	8⅝	8¾	+ ⅛
10⅞	6	Balt & Ohio	72	7⅜	7	7⅛	+ ⅜
13¾	7⅛	Balt & Ohio pf	15	8¾	8¼	8¼	+ ⅛
34	30	Bangor & Ar (2½)	1	30¼	30¼	30¼	Mar11
19	14¼	Barber Co (1g)	5	16½	16½	16½	+ ⅛
10½	7½	Barker Bros (¾g)	1	7½	7½	7½	Mar11
16⅜	13	Barnsdall Oil (1)	31	15	14¾	15	+ ½
12¾	10½	Bayuk Cig(.18¾e)	2	11½	11½	11½	Mar11
17⅜	15¼	Beatrice Cream(1a)	2	17	16⅝	17	Mar10
96⅛	92½	Beat Crm pf ww(5)	1	92½	92½	92½	Feb 4
103⅞	97	Beech-Nut Pk (4a)	2	103	103	103	+1½
8⅜	7¼	Belding-Hem (¾e)	4	7⅝	7½	7½	Mar11
83	82	Belg N R pf (3.27g)	8	82	82	82	Feb 16
14⅞	10⅞	Bendix Aviat	16	11⅜	11⅜	11⅜	+ ⅛
19	16¾	Benf Ind Ln (.45e)	•3	18⅛	18	18	— ⅛
40⅛	29	Best & Co (2½a)	4	35	34	34	Mar11
65⅞	50⅛	Beth Steel	69	56⅛	55⅜	56⅛	+1⅜
116½	14½	Beth Stl 5% pf (1)	7	15	14⅝	14⅝	Mar12
98⅛	89½	Beth Stl 7% pf (7)	7	90½	90	90	—1
28	20⅛	Bigelow-Sanf	1	21¼	21⅛	21¼	Mar11
17⅞	12¼	Black & Decker	3	13	13	13	Mar11
15½	11¼	Blaw-Knox (1.30g)	4	14½	14¼	14½	+ ⅛
35½	25⅞	Boeing Air (.40g)	29	28¾	27½	28¼	+1⅝
30	23½	Bohn Al&Brass(4g)	3	25⅞	25⅝	25⅝	Mar 8
13⅞	12	Bond Strs (.20e)	1	11¾	11¾	11¾	— ⅛
19⅝	17⅛	Borden Co (1.60)	8	17½	17½	17½	
28½	21½	Borg-Warner	12	24	23¼	23½	+ ⅛
4¾	2⅜	Boston & Maine	1	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	— ⅛
22¼	16¾	Bower Roll B (½e)	3	18	18	18	Mar 8
10⅞	7⅜	Bridgeport Brass	5	8	7⅞	8	+ ⅛
26¼	19¾	Briggs Mfg (4g)	13	22½	21½	21⅞	+ ⅜
30½	23	Briggs & Strat (⅝e)	2	27	27	27	Mar11
34	28	Bristol-Myers(2.40)	2	31½	31½	31½	+ ½
2¾	1¾	Bklyn & Qu Trans	2	1¾	1¾	1¾	
9¾	6¾	Bklyn&Q Trans pf	1	6¾	6¾	6¾	
13⅜	8⅝	Bkly-Man Tr	8	10⅝	9⅝	9⅝	+ ⅛
37	25½	Bklyn-M Tr pf (6)	1	28	28	28	
21½	14½	Bklyn Un Gas	1	15½	15½	15½	— ¼
41	35	Brown Shoe (3)	3	38	38	38	Mar 9
10	7⅝	Brunswk Balke(1g)	1	7¾	7¾	7¾	
9¾	7½	Bucyrus-Erie (¾g)	1	8½	8½	8½	+ ⅛
6⅝	4½	Budd Mfg	7	5½	5½	5½	
5⅜	3⅜	Budd Wheel (.20g)	3	4	4	4	
20	15½	Bullard Co (¼e)	3	17⅜	17½	17⅜	+ ⅛
33¼	24½	Bulova Watch (4)	11	28¼	27	27⅜	+ ⅜
9½	7	Burling Mills (1)	1	7½	7½	7½	Mar12
20¼	16¼	Burr Add M (.20e)	10	17½	17½	17½	+ ½
3½	2	Bush Terminal	2	2¼	2¼	2¼	Mar12
11	7	Bush Term 7% deb	1	7½	7½	7½	Mar11
8⅝	6¾	Butler Bros (.60)	3	7¼	7¼	7¼	+ ⅛
22	19	Butler Bros pf(1½)	1	20⅝	20⅝	20⅝	Mar12
4⅜	3	Butte Cop & Z (.10g)	1	3¼	3¼	3¼	
11⅜	8⅜	Byers (A M) Co	1	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	Mar11
19¾	15¼	Byron Jack (½e)	3	17⅞	17⅝	17⅞	+ ⅜
24½	19	Calif Pack (1⅛a)	5	20	19¾	20	Mar11
49¼	48	Calif Pack pf(2½)	1	48	48	48	Mar11
2½	1½	Callahan Z-Lead	11	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
10¼	6⅞	Calumet&Hec(1.10g)	10	8¼	8	8¼	+ ⅛
15⅜	10	Campbell Wyant(1)	3	13	13	13	— ¼
19¾	13½	Can Dry G Ale	13	18	17⅜	17⅝	+ ⅛
8½	5½	Canad Pacific	26	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	+ ⅛
36	29	Cannon Mills (1g)	1	33	33	33	Mar11
7¼	4⅞	Capital Ad A (½g)	1	6¼	6¼	6¼	Mar10
18	15½	Carpenter Stl (.10e)	3	16⅝	15⅝	15⅝	Mar12
4½	3⅛	Carriers&Gn (.35g)	1	3¾	3¾	3⅝	Mar10
97½	79	Case (J I) Co (6g)	6	84	81¼	82	—1
55½	39¼	Caterpil Trac (½e)	6	42⅝	42½	42½	+ ⅝
102⅞	100½	Caterp Trac pf (5)	1	102⅝	102⅝	102⅝	Mar10
18⅜	14	Celanese Corp	2	18	14¾	14¾	— ⅛
94	92	Celanese pr pf (7)	1	94	94	94	Jan 19
25½	18	Celotex Cp (1.20g)	1	19½	19½	19½	Mar12
28	26	Cent Aguirre (1½)	•4	26⅝	26⅝	26⅝	
4⅛	3¼	Cent Foundry	5	3⅜	3¼	3½	— ⅛
11	9¼	Cent R R N J	2	9¾	9¾	9¾	Mar11
8⅛	5⅞	Cent Vio Sug (½g)	1	6	6	6	
9½	4	CenturyRibM(1.10e)	4	4	4	4	Mar 8
46⅛	35½	Cerro de Pas (1e)	11	40	39½	40	+1½
8⅝	6¾	Certain-teed Prod	2	8¾	8¾	8¾	+ ⅛
30½	26⅞	Champ Pap (½e)	1	28⅝	28⅝	28⅝	Mar10
13½	7½	Checker Cab	1	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	Mar11
28½	21½	Ches & Ohio (1½e)	6	28¾	28¼	28½	— ⅝
80	67	Ches & Oh pf (4)	1	87	87	87	Mar 9
48¼	37½	Ches Corp (3)	2	40	39	40	Mar12
1¼	⅝	Chi & N Ill	1	1	1	1	— ⅛
2⅝	2⅜	Chi & N Ill pf	1	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	+ ⅛
1⅝	1	Chi & N West	5	1¼	1¼	1¼	— ⅛
4⅜	3	Chi & N West pf	4	3	3	3	— ⅛
1¼	⅛	Chi Grt West	1	⅝	⅝	⅝	+ ⅛
5⅜	2	Chi Grt W pf	12	3½	3½	3½	Mar11
14	11	Chi Mail Or (¼e)	4	11¾	11¾	11⅞	Mar11
1	⅝	Chi M St P & P	4	⅝	⅝	⅝	
1⅞	1⅛	Chi M St P & P pf	9	1¼	1¼	1¼	
12⅞	9⅝	Chi Pneu Tool	4	10	9⅝	10	+ ½
32½	27	Chi Pneu T cv pf (3)	1	28½	28½	28½	— ½
1¼	⅞	Chi Rk Is & Pac	6	⅞	⅞	⅞	— ⅛
3½	1½	C R I & Pac 6% pf	1	1¾	1¾	1¾	Mar12
2⅝	1⅜	C R I & Pac 7% pf	1	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
12⅜	9⅛	Chi Yell Cab (1½g)	1	10	10	10	Mar 4
16⅝	12⅝	Chick Cst Oil (¾e)	1	14¼	14⅛	14¼	Mar10
8⅞	3¼	Childs Co	52	5½	4⅝	5½	+ ⅜
62½	46⅝	Chrysler Corp	66	53⅝	51½	51⅝	+1¼
15½	10¾	Clay Ins & Fuel (3)	1	13½	13½	13½	+ ½
3¾	3¼	City Stores	1	3¾	3¾	3¾	
38	17½	Clark Equip	1	18¾	18¾	18¾	+ ¼
26⅛	19⅝	Clev Graph B(2.80g)	8	20⅝	20⅜	20⅝	+ ⅜
41	33⅛	Climax Molyb(.30e)	8	37	36⅜	36⅝	Mar11
15½	13½	Cluett Peabody (1)	8	14⅛	14½	14⅛	Mar11
125	112	Coca-Cola (⅛e)	•1	117½	117½	117½	Mar12
59	58	Coca-Cola A (3)	1	59	59	59	+ ⅛
11⅞	8½	Colgate-Palm P	6	9⅝	9½	9⅝	+ ⅛
95½	87½	Colgate-Pm-P pf (5)	2	94	94	94	Mar11
27⅝	20½	Coll & Alk (½e)	3	22¼	22	22¼	+ ¼
20	14⅛	Col Fuel & Iron (1g)	4	14⅝	14⅛	14⅛	Mar11
22¼	16⅜	Colum Bdcst A (.40e)	3	16⅜	16⅜	16⅜	
21¼	16½	Colum Bdcst B (.40e)	1	16½	16½	16½	Mar11
9⅝	6⅝	Colum Gas&El (.65g)	29	7¼	7¼	7⅛	+ ⅛
79	68	Colum G & E pf A(6)	1	70¼	70¼	70¼	
15½	11⅞	Colum Pict vtc (1)	3	12⅞	12⅝	13⅛	
34	30	Colum Pict pf (3½)	1	34	34	34	Mar 7
76	62¼	Colum Carbon (4)	5	68	67¼	67¾	+ ¾
38¾	31⅛	Coml Credit (4)	2	33½	33½	33½	+ ⅛
95	86	Coml Cred pf (4¾)	2	95	94½	95	Mar 8
44¾	36	Coml Invest Tr (4)	8	39⅛	38½	38½	+ ⅛
99	93	Com In T cv pf(4¼)	1	99	99	99	Mar10
10	7⅝	Comi Solvents (.60)	17	7¾	7½	7½	
2	1⅜	Comwlth & South	15	1½	1⅜	1⅜	— ⅛
42½	30	Com&South pf(1⅛k)	2	34⅝	34⅝	34⅝	—1½
27⅜	22¾	Comwlth Ed (1¾)	14	23½	23¼	23½	Mar11
7½	6	Conde Nast	1	6	6	6	Mar 8
24½	20½	Congoleum-N (¼e)	4	20½	20¼	20½	+ ⅛
8	7¼	Congress Cigar (1g)	2	7½	7½	7½	Mar 3
19½	13⅜	Consol Aircr (½g)	7	15⅛	15	15	+ ⅛
8	6½	Consol Cigar (¾e)	1	7	7	7	
25½	20¼	Consol Edison (1½e)	15	21¼	20½	20½	
96½	90	Consol Ed pf (5)	9	91⅜	91⅛	91½	— ¾
1⅜	1¼	Consol Film Ind	2	1¼	1¼	1¼	
6⅞	5¼	Consol Film pf (½g)	3	5¼	5¼	5¼	— ⅛
5¾	4½	Consol Laundries	2	4¼	4¼	4¼	Mar11
10½	8½	Consol Oil (.80)	20	9⅛	8⅞	9	+ ⅛
101½	101½	Consol Oil $5 pf (5)	1	101½	101½	101½	Feb 21
7½	3⅞	Consol RR Cuba pf	4	4½	4¼	4¼	Mar11
½	⅜	Consol Textile	9	⅝	⅜	⅜	Mar12
5⅜	3½	Consol'n Coal	2	3	3	3	— ⅛
22	13½	Consol'n Coal pf	2	13	13	13	—2
86½	83⅜	Consum Pw pf (4½)	•2	84½	84½	84½	Mar 9
16⅜	12⅜	Container Cp (1.20)	15	13⅜	13⅛	13⅛	
20	14⅛	Cont Bak A	5	13	13	13	
2⅜	1½	Cont Bak B	4	1¾	1¾	1¾	
85	73	Cont Bak pf (8)	2	84½	84½	84½	Mar 1
45¾	38¼	Cont Can (¼e)	1	41½	41½	41½	— ⅛
110¼	107	Cont Can pf (4½)	1	109	109	109	Mar11
9⅝	7½	Cont Diam Fib	3	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	— ⅛
32	27½	Cont Ins (1.60a)	4	29¼	29	29	— ¼
1¾	1¼	Cont Motors	1	1¼	1¼	1¼	
34⅜	27⅜	Cont Oil Del (¼e)	5	28½	28	28	— ⅛
16½	12½	Corn Steel (1¾g)	2	13½	13½	13½	Mar
65½	58⅜	Corn Products (3)	6	64	63¼	64	+ ⅛
166¼	164	Corn Prod pf (7)	2	164¾	164¾	164¾	Mar11
4¾	3¾	Coty Inc (.10g)	1	3¾	3¾	3¾	Mar12
29¼	19	Crane Co (1g)	7	27½	26¾	27½	+1⅛
98	90	Crane Co cv pf (5)	6	90	89	89	—2½
25	21⅞

Commerce and Finance

Farmer Referendum Accepts AAA Plan for Marketing Quotas

Business and Industry

$50,000,000 Wool Loan Plan Set Up Under Farm Act

WASHINGTON (AP) — Secretary Wallace announced inauguration of a $50,000,000 loan program to stabilize the price of wool and help producers carry heavy stocks and an anticipated heavy 1938 clip until markets improve.

The loans will be made by the Commodity Credit Corporation, agency lending similar assistance to growers of cotton, corn, tobacco and other farm commodities, under provisions of the new Farm Act.

The loan rate on the principal classes of wool will be made at between 15 and 22 cents a pound on a grease basis at Boston. Agricultural Adjustment Administration officials said the loans were expected to average approximately 17.5 to 18 cents per pound grease basis to producers, and about 75 per cent of the pre-war parity price of wool.

All producers, including, under approved regulations, producer-owned pools, will be eligible for loans, the officials said.

The fund set aside for the loans will cover, the officials said, about 250,000,000 pounds of wool.

The loans will be for a 10-month period provided that does not make the maturity date later than May 31, 1939. They will bear 4 per cent interest. Although loans will be made for the 10-month period, producers may sell the wool at any time by repaying the loans and accrued storage and handling charges, officials explained.

AAA officials declared the loan was not a "price-fixing" loan, but a marketing loan designed to protect wool producers against the effect of unfavorable conditions in the wool industry while the 1938 clip is moving to market.

They said study of the wool situation indicates that present wool prices were "unduly depressed" and that the rates established would enable producers to market their wool in an orderly manner and at better prices than they would receive if they had to sell all their wool at shearing time. Officials said producers may obtain loans on wool stored at eastern and western concentration points after the wool has been classified and stored under supervision of the Commodity Credit Corporation.

Trade Treaty

(Continued from Page 1)

land produces a considerable range of manufactured products which are subject to actual or potential competition from imports, it is an easy but false jump to the conclusion that excessively high tariff duties are in its interest. That is most certainly aside New England's direct interests in exports and in waterborne commerce, important as they are, and confining attention to the home market, the question which has to be squarely faced is this: What kind of a tariff policy is best calculated to promote a prosperous domestic market for New England products?

"Surely it must be clear that an extreme protectionist policy does not do this. The virtually prohibitive tariff rates of the Hawley-Smoot Act did not prevent a decline in the value of manufactures produced in New England from $6,400,000,000 in 1929 to $3,100,000 in 1933. Nor, for example, did they prevent factory pay rolls in the State of Massachusetts from declining to only 46 per cent in 1932 of what they were in 1929. When the purchasing power of the other parts of the country, including regions directly and vitally dependent upon foreign markets, collapsed, New England's producers of textiles, shoes, and numerous other articles were direct sufferers along with the rest. New England's bread lines were no shorter than those elsewhere.

Hits Narrow Policy

"There could be no greater illusion than to suppose that New England's essential interests can be divorced in this matter from those of the rest of the country. No more than the rest of the country can New England profit from a narrow policy of embargo protectionism. Of that the experience under the Hawley-Smoot Act is proof abundant. And the reason New England cannot profit is because a policy of that sort leads inevitably to the ruination of the domestic, as well as the foreign, market for products of American industry.

"A program which is designed to restore and promote the domestic as well as the foreign markets for American products, when it is administered, as is the trade-agreements program, with scrupulous and painstaking regard for the interests of the domestic producers, cannot fail to be of unquestionable benefit to New England and to every section of the country."

Secretary Hull also referred to the importance of the trade agreement program to world peace, terming it "the greatest single force today in bringing about a turning of the tide of international trade away from a tooth and claw struggle for vanishing trade opportunity toward a rebuilding of mutually profitable trade based on friendliness and fair dealing."

Proposal Signed

"Abandonment of our liberal policy," he concluded, "would signal a revival of economic warfare which would inevitably result in an increase of the political tension throughout the world. If we do not continue to move forward with the trade-agreements program we shall not be standing still; we shall be going backward. Suspension or virtual nullification of the program would be the signal for further increases in trade barriers everywhere, and new inroads into our reviving foreign trade. To turn aside from our carefully chosen course into a dead-end street that is still strewn with the wreckage of past tariff blunders would be worse than folly; it would be a great national tragedy. Rather we should continue to go forward with the program as vigorously as possible, on a broad non-partisan basis, in the interest of our prosperity and of world peace."

The proposal of the Republicans included a reference to the Czechoslovakian agreement as well as the British. Secretary Hull pointed out in connection with the first that it was signed on March 7, whereas the letter was dated March 14, and referred to the "moderate concessions on certain types of shoes" contained in that agreement.

Representative Arthur B. Jenks (R) of New Hampshire did not sign the letter containing the original Republican proposal. All other New England Representatives did sign. The letter proposed that Secretary Hull "defer the negotiations of any further reciprocal trade agreements until the cost of production is ascertained in the countries with which negotiations are contemplated."

The Secretary insisted that "cost data, as well as other relevant factors," have been given careful consideration in framing agreements and declared that "to adopt the cost of production formula as the sole criterion in connection with further trade-agreement negotiations would, for all practical purposes amount to a virtual suspension of the trade agreements program."

Treadway Attack

Leading the procession of New England Congressmen to the stand in opposition to the proposed agreement, Representative Allen T. Treadway (R) of Massachusetts, charged the Administration with completely disregarding comparative costs of production in different nations in negotiating trade agreements.

Pointing to Secretary Hull's insistence that only "excessive" trade barriers are to be done away with, Mr. Treadway declared, "there are no excessive barriers in the pesent tariff law." On the other hand, he said, many of the present rates are "inadequate."

Mr. Treadway's assertion that increased imports from Japan would follow under the "most-favored nation" provision of the proposed treaty was questioned by Henry F. Grady, Chairman of the hearings, who cited Commerce Department figures showing that Japan's trade in items on which concessions have been made under the 16 completed trade agreements amounted to only $1,700,000 last year.

"That doesn't look as if we have been indiscriminately opening up our markets to Japan," Mr. Grady commented.

Everything to Lose

Declaring that Massachusetts wool, cotton, textile, paper and other industries have "everything to lose and nothing to gain by the proposed agreement," Mr. Treadway protested against his State being put on a "sacrificial altar."

Presenting petitions from 6,800 industrial workers in her district, Representative Edith Nourse Rogers (R) of Massachusetts, told the Committee, "I have never felt more strongly about anything in my life than this." When she launched into an attack on the whole reciprocal trade program, she was reminded by Mr. Grady that the time was short and the "economic philosophy behind low and high tariffs is not up for consideration today."

Following Mrs. Rogers to the stand, Representative George J. Bates (R) of Massachusetts, presented a plea in behalf of the woolen goods industry and Representative Ralph O. Brewster (R) of Maine, protested against increased competition for Maine fish and blueberries.

The New England Congressmen were joined in their protests by spokesmen from Pennsylvania, South Dakota, New York, Wisconsin, Oregon, Illinois, Georgia, Florida, and Texas.

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Price of Austrian Bonds Cut in Half

By the Associated Press

New York

After trying all morning to interest someone in dollar bonds of the Austrian Government at prices representing a reduction of more than 50 per cent since last week, a sale of seven bonds of the 7s of 1957 was made in the bond market shortly after 1 o'clock today at $36.12 per $100 bond, a loss of $37.87 from the last sale.

Larger blocks had been offered at various intervals during the morning at prices ranging from $47 down to $40 but there were no takers at these levels.

Farmers Accept Federal Control Over Marketing

WASHINGTON (AP)—Cotton and tobacco growers have voted by overwhelming margins to levy stiff penalty taxes on producers who backslide under the new crop control program.

Farmers who paused in their chores throughout the South and in several western states on Saturday to cast ballots approved marketing provisions of the 1938 Farm Act.

As a result, Agriculture Department officials were arranging today to put this system into operation:

Each farmer will be told how much cotton or tobacco he can sell.

And farmer who sells more than his quota will pay a penalty tax of two cents a pound on excess cotton, or one-half the market price on excess tobacco.

Overwhelmingly Accepted

Nearly complete unofficial returns from the referenda showed:

For cotton marketing quotas, 1,189,828; against, 98,144 (eligible to vote, 2,367,030).

For quotas on dark fire-cured tobasso, 38,346; against, 8,259. For quotas on flue-cured tobacco, 213,487; against, 33,806.

Regardless of whether the quotas are invoked, cotton farmers who overplant acreage allotments will be ineligible for benefit payments under the $500,000,000 "soil conservation" program. Those who stay withing their allotments will be paid at the rate of 2.4 cents a pound on the normal production of their acreage.

Flue-cured tobacco growers who plant no more than their acreage allotments will receive one cent a pound on the normal production. If they overplant, their payments will be reduced at the rate of 10 cents a pound on the normal production of the excess acreage.

Growers of fire-cured tobacco will receive soil conservation payments at the rate of 1.5 cents a pound. For overplanting, they would suffer deductions at the rate of 15 cents a pound.

H. R. Tolley, AAA Administrator, expressed pleasure over the vote.

"The farmers' decision to use quotas is, of course, a reflection of the seriousness of the problems faced by growers of cotton and flue-cured and dark tobacco," he said.

Called 'Genuine' Expression

"But the big total vote . . . has been a genuine expression of the farmers' will. The farm program as respects cotton and these tobaccos will have the great advantage of overwhelming support of the cotton and tobacco farmers."

The marketing goal has been set at about 11,000,000 bales of cotton, 705,000,000 pounds of flue-cured tobacco, and 145,000,000 pounds of dark air-cured and fire-cured tobacco.

Officials declared the quota system should prevent accumulation of larger surpluses of the affected crops and possibly should improve their prices.

Whether growers of corn and wheat will be asked to approve a marketing control program for their products has not been decided. A decision on corn will not be made until August, when a fairly accurate estimate of the 1938 crop will be available.

The farm law exempts wheat from quotas this year unless Congress appropriates funds to pay subsidies in addition to the $500,000,000 of the soil conservation program The only other commodity governed by the restrictive law is rice. It, too, is exempted this year.

$60,000,000 Rail Issue Is Planned

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Texas and New Orleans Railroad Company, a Southern Pacific subsidiary, has asked Interstate Commerce Commission authority to issue $30,007,000 first and refunding bonds, Series A, 4½ per cent, dated Jan. 1, last, and payable Jan. 1, 1987.

The applicant proposes to use $27,246,000 of the issue as a partial payment on the open account balance owed the Southern Pacific Company. The remaining $33,361,000 would be exchanged for bonds now outstanding.

As to Dec. 31, 1937, the Texas and New Orleans owed the Southern Pacific Company $75,203,326.

Sees Gain in Tire Sales From Used-Car Campaigns

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SPRINGFIELD, Mass.—An increase of 1,500,000 this year in tire replacement sales is expected as a result of the used car campaigns now under way together with new automobile and truck registrations, according to Colonel Charles E. Speaks, president of the Fisk Tire Company.

This figure, he said, may even be surpassed if the used car drive continues throughout the United States for the next ten months. Owing to the business slump, many owners will be inclined to run their old cars longer and this will also result in replacement of old tires.

Colonel Speaks estimated that replacement sales would total approximately 30,600,000 as compared with 29,100,000 last year.

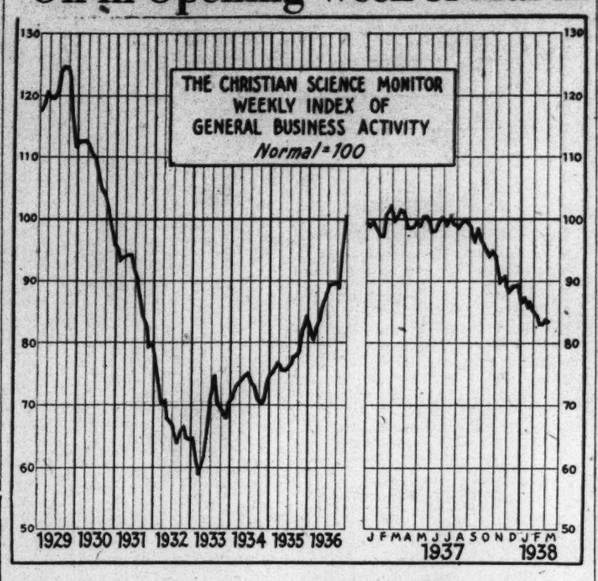
G. E. Employees' Average Earnings in '37 Above '29

NEW YORK (AP)—The average employee of General Electric Co. in 1937 earned $1,933, or 4 per cent more than in 1929, the company announced. In 1936, average earnings were $1,728 per employee.

The company in 1937 had an average of 75,212 workers, compared with 61,781 in the previous year.

In a report addressed to employees, it was also announced that $5,761,000 was earned under the general profit-sharing plans in 1937, compared with $2,938,000 in 1936.

Monitor Business Index Eases Off in Opening Week of March



While there was a slight easing off in The Christian Science Monitor weekly index of general business activity in the opening week of March, the action of the index in the past three weeks shows a tendency toward leveling off after the sharp declines of the preceding weeks.

At its current level of 83.4 (prel.) on March 5, the index compares with 83.6 on Feb. 26, and 99.6 on March 6 of last year. On March 7, 1936, the index registered 81.7, only moderately below the current figure.

The movements of two of the components of the index were reversed in the opening week of the month. Whereas in the last week of February both miscellaneous freight carloadings and electric power production made gains over the preceding week, in the week ended March 5, the adjusted indexes for both series dropped off substantially.

In each case the total reported for the preceding week, in which the Washington's Birthday holiday occurred. Allowances for this factor, together with allowances for the seasonal and trend factors, lowered the adjusted indexes for both the loadings and the power series.

The third component of the index, bank debits outside New York City, showed a further advance. The reported total for the series reached the highest level since the first week of the year. On an adjusted basis the series was the highest since the first week of February.

The following table gives the combined weekly index and its components adjusted for seasonal variation and long-term trend:

	Mar. 5* 1938	Feb. 26 1938	Mar 6 1937
Combined index	83.4	83.6	99.6
Bk debits outside NYC	81.3	78.8	93.3
Elec. power production	89.3	89.9	99.8
Misc. carloadings	74.0	75.8	105.4

*Preliminary

F. C. C. Seen Urging Separation A. T. & T. And Western Electric

WASHINGTON (AP) — Frank R. McNinch, chairman of the Federal Communications Commission, told reporters he had heard that the report on the commission's long investigation of the American Telephone & Telegraph Company setup recommended a "separation" of the Western Electric Company from the A. T. & T., ut that he had not as yet seen the report.

Mr. McNinch said the report, prepared under the supervision of Commissioner Paul A. Walker, and a staff of experts, would be opened by the commission for study next week before being transmitted to Congress.

Asked about rumors that the report, based on almost two years of investigation, proposed a "decentralization" of the A. T. & T., Mr. McNinch said he had heard such rumors but did not know whether they were true.

Mr. McNinch was questioned about the report after a conference with President Roosevelt. He said his talk with the President concerned a proposed tax on radio broadcasting and the international broadcasting situation in the South American field.

Motor Fuel Stocks At New High Peak

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Crude oil production in the United States during the past week had a gross daily average of 3,339,700 barrels, compared with 3,322,800 in the previous week, an increase of 16,900, according to the American Petroleum Institute.

Motor fuel stocks, including unfinished gasoline in naphtha distillates, at the close of last week totaled 92,151,000 barrels, a high record, compared with 90,719,000 at the end of the previous week, an increase of 1,432,000. On March 5, 1937, motor fuel stocks came to 78,935,000 barrels.

Gasoline stocks at refineries increased 393,000 barrels to 58,967,000, while those at bulk terminals, "in transit" and in pipe lines were up 816,000 to 25,736,000. Unfinished gasoline stocks gained 223,000 barrels to 7,448,000.

The reporting refiners, representing 89 per cent of the total refining capacity of the industry, operated at 77 per cent, against 78.1 per cent. The production of cracked gasoline averaged 670,000 barrels daily, a decline of 30,000.

Gas and fuel oil stocks at the close of last week were 122,471,000 barrels, compared with 122,430,000 a week earlier and 98,198,000 on March 5, 1937.

Denver, Rio Grande Asks $1,800,000 RFC Loan

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Interstate Commerce Commission has approved an application by trustees of the Denver & Rio Grande Western Railroad for authority to borrow $1,800,000 from the Reconstruction Corporation.

ICC approval of such applications ordinarily assures favorable action by the RFC.

The railroad plans to use more than 65 per cent of the loan for rail and other track material. The work would include the relaying of rail on the main line between Denver and Ogden, Utah. Most of the remaining funds would be used for equipment in shops at Burnham, Colo., and Salt Lake City.

The trustees plan to offer the RFC their certificate as security for the loan.

Western Carriers Glum Over Small Rate Rise Grant

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO—Though they admit that half a loaf is better than none, most of the nation's railroads, especially those in the West, are not only disappointed but very much surprised that the I. C. C. allowed them only about one half of the 15 per cent freight rate increase they had asked.

Usually in negotiations of this kind, as in requests for wage increases, legal damages, etc., more is asked than actually is expected. It is a traditional "bargaining" policy. In this case though, the Monitor is reliably informed, the railroads really thought they'd get all they asked for. They felt the attitude of the I. C. C. was sympathetic, and they felt they had an "irresistible" case.

More Was Expected

The glum reception given the commission's announcement is therefore accountable partly to this surprise, to the fact that a great deal more was expected. That what they received is going to be a big help though, and in fact the means of pulling some lines out of the red, is conceded. And observers here suggest that had the roads been better prepared for the announcement which came they probably would be quicker to express appreciation for what they received.

Though road officials consistently deny that the increase is adequate, it is widely held that while it probably won't produce the profits which a healthy railroad normally should produce, it will serve to bring more into balance the revenues and operating costs, and put the roads in a position to continue operations and look around individually and jointly for other ways to produce profits. It is contended by some that the 15-per cent increase was asked so that the books could not only be balanced, but show some profit.

Many rail executives nevertheless still hold that even that 15 per cent increase would merely have filled in the gap in income which separated it from outgo. The increase allowed, ranging from 5 to 10 per cent, but exempting many things which in the West are main revenue producers, will, it is claimed by these rail leaders here, actually leave some roads in as serious a financial plight as before.

Exemption of agricultural products means that the western roads which depend to a large extent on the hauling of farm produce to market are left without any increase at all in the rates on a very large part of their business. Exemption of bituminous coal also deprives many roads in the Middle West from increased revenue on their business in hauling coal from the Illinois and Kentucky mines.

The roads said they needed about $500,000,000 to offset increases in wages, taxes, and material costs. The increases allowed are estimated to yield about $200,000,000. The rest of the needed revenue will have to come, most officials here now say, from an increased volume of business. They contend that there is little more they can do to save through consolidation, scaling down of financial structures, or economies in operation.

Many Oppose Increase

While many manufacturers and industrial leaders who are members of the Transportation Association of America had approved the 15 per cent increase on the ground that prosperity among the railroads would be directly reflected in their own business, a great number of influential industrial leaders testified against the increase. Farmers, who probably would see even more indirectly than others, the reflection in their experience of greater prosperity among the railroads, strenuously fought the increase.

Out of the President's conference in Washington next week may come concrete plans for effecting economies through consolidation, adjustment of financial structure, and increased traffic, but executives here are generally skeptical of the future

U. S. Ownership Possible

One rail president, usually conservative and in no way sympathetic with the theory of government ownership, admitted to the writer that such may yet be the outcome.

Beset meanwhile with further declines in business, possibility of enactment of the bill which would limit freight trains to 70 cars and thus increase operating costs, and the strong opposition to the Pettengill bill which would give the roads an opportunity to compete on long hauls with water competition by charging less than for shorter hauls on the same route, the roads are not overlooking any opportunity to attract new trade and are spending money for new modern equipment as never before.

Four roads, the Burlington, Santa Fe, Union Pacific-North Western, and Rock Island, now have "fleets" of streamlined, Diesel-drawn trains, and are adding more such trains and cars rapidly.

The Week in Wall Street

By Harold Fleming

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

New York

The stock market continued down last week, a little more sharply, for the third week of decline. This is the down move of the third up-and-down swing since the market hit its lows last November. At Saturday's close it was about two thirds of the way down to the previous quadruple bottom. But it was led by the rails which instead of making the same bottom on each previous dip have made successive new lows and made another last week.

Worst action of the week, however, was in the second-grade rail market, which dropped into a virtual panic. New low averages in this group have been registered every day this month until Saturday, and prices now are only a few points above the lowest average of 1932 and well below the highs of that year. Weakness centered around the issues of Baltimore & Ohio, which, except for RFC aid, seems sure to be the next financial casualty in the group. The road borrowed $8,300,000 from the RFC in January, partly for wages. About $2,300,000 of this was used to retire a maturing equipment trust; so now the road wants permission to use an equivalent borrowed sum for wages.

Rail Securities Weak

The weakness extended not only to receivership bonds and issues of tottering roads but also to the general rail list, affecting even the best, and for most of the week rail liens practically monopolized the bond market. Industrials were comparatively steady, but there was naturally at the end of the week considerable further selling of Central European government issues including particularly those of Austria, Czechoslovakia, Poland and Rome.

Weaknesses in rail issues, both stock and bond, clearly indicated disappointment over the I. C. C. rate decision. The roads asked for 15 per cent, hoped to get 10 per cent, and actually seem to have received about 5.3 per cent. Now they hope to get a 10 per cent cut in rail wages, which would a little more than rescind the estimated $140,000,000 per annum increases granted last August and October and bring hourly rail wages down a shade below 1929 levels. But rail labor has already indicated that it will resist this cut and is talking a counter-proposal to cut hours to six per day at an annual cost of perhaps $200,000,000 to the roads.

Meantime carloadings for the week ended March 5 showed a faint counter-seasonal increase, and a further increase is possible the rest of the month as shippers try to get under the wire before the increases go into effect around April 1, but of course this increase will be at the expense of subsequent shipments. Indications are that Class 1 railroad net operating income will be in the red for the first month since 1921.

Market in Pessimistic Mood

The one ray of hope is that the roads invested so much in deferred maintenance in 1936 and 1937 that their operating costs are shrinking more or less commensurately with the fall in gross revenues. Atchison, for example, has put in an estimated $3.50 per share per annum in recent years into plant, having among other things almost rebuilt the San Francisco-Los Angeles line, which makes considerable difference in the interpretation of its present paper-thin earnings margin.

The market didn't take much hope from what, in cheerier mood, it might have interpreted as definite signs of changing political weather. For one thing Dr. Gallup is reported to have guessed that if an election were held now, Republicans would get 85 more seats. At this rate the present huge Democratic majority in the House might be whittled to a thin edge by fall. Then there was the strong resistance to the reorganization bill, and even more important the bursting wide open of the TVA situation with the Administration's efforts at a whitewash looking obviously desperate. Lastly there was the surprising House rejection of the third-basket or 1-B tax on family-owned industries. Yet none of these things perked the market up.

Other news was of mixed market meaning. Steel operations hung below 30 per cent again, though this is the big season. For this week they are not expected to reach 31 per cent. Other business indices moved sidewise. American Telephone slumped again on a poor January operating report and intimations the FCC in its forthcoming report will recommend divorce of Western Electric, manufacturing subsidiary.

Whitney Affair Tragic

The general inventory position still remains everybody's guess. Foreign news had little effect, though the gyrations of the foreign exchanges on Saturday, with hot money flowing to France from the little countries and to New York from London, were "closely watched," as the Treasury likes to put it.

The Whitney affair has been taken to heart more than anything similar in the present memory of exchange members. Many feel personally humiliated. Tears were shed as the charges were signed against Mr. Whitney. Many say it seems like a bad dream. Every day's news was worse. Why a man should risk such as established position to dabble in applejack, no one can guess. At first many wondered why a rescue party was not organized, but the news has explained that. The extent of the losses, it is feared, will run into millions, but this does not count the loss in prestige which the Street has suffered.

There were cheers, though, for the way the Exchange has handled the situation, pushing its duty against one of its best-known and best-liked members in sharp contrast to the unwillingness of the Administration at Washington to clean house or permit investigation of its most popular project, the TVA pork-barrel. Pressing its reform on the heels of the Whitney affair, the Exchange has announced that a rule is to be written requiring member firms to show their balance sheets to customers on demand.

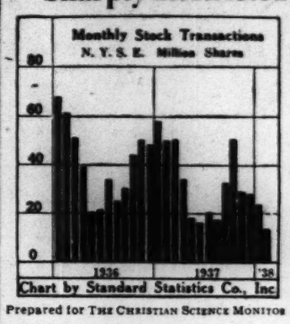
Customers Get Uneasy

Already some are beginning to withdraw their fully-paid-up securities and balances from reliable houses. The liquidation of an insolvent brokerage house is most complicated. It appears, for example, that if a customer has lodged fully-paid-up securities with it, the customer is entitled to get these out if he can specifically identify them. If not he becomes merely a preferred creditor. Tomes have been written about further complexities, and the rules of the Stock Exchange regarding the hypothecation of customers' margined securities with banks for the making of "brokers' loans" are numerous and rigid.

The Treasury conversion offering of 10½-year 2½'s was a great success, almost 100 per cent accepted. It was "rich," and the $90,000,000 increase in brokers' loans last week, with considerable decrease in local member banks' holdings of governments, represented government bond dealers' accumulation of the maturing notes. Treasury obligations were off slightly during the week, but this may have been due to official pressure to prevent further rise at the present, the market having now recovered virtually all the loss since the break a year ago. Income tax receipts are now running slightly ahead of last year.

New issues were again limited to a handful of small tax-exempt offerings but for the first time in many weeks some large corporate offerings are in sight—all refundings though. They include $80,000,000 for Consolidated Edison, $82,000,000 for Gatineau Power; $50,000,000 for U. S. Rubber, and 200,000 shares of preferred for General Foods.

Stock Sales Volume Sharply Restricted



Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

The volume of stock sales on the New York Stock Exchange has been sharply restricted so far this year. As the accompanying chart shows, stock trading in the first two months of 1938 was only approximately a third of the total for the corresponding period of 1937. Comparisons with the first two months of 1936 are even less favorable.

National Steel Net Increases in 1937

PITTSBURGH (AP)—Chairman E. T. Weir, reporting a net profit of $17,801,892 for the National Steel Corporation in 1937, asserted uncertainty over governmental policies was responsible for the business recession.

Recalling that the demand for steel products dropped "precipitately" beginning with October 1, 1937, and "has shown no improvement," the fiery steel leader said:

"I regret to say the prospects are not encouraging as there is a very distinct lack of confidence on the part of business generally, arising from uncertainty as to governmental policies. This, I believe is the basic reason for the definite recession in business."

Net earnings of the corporation, which owns and operates several subsidiaries including Weirton Steel and the Great Lakes Steel Corporation, were equal to $8.21 a share. Net profits in preceding year ending Dec. 31, 1936, were $12,541,841, equal to $5.08 per share.

The corporation's tax bill for 1937, Weir said, was $9,908,968 representing payment of $495.87 for each of the corporation's 19,983 employees as compared with $294.45 for each employee for 1936.

Baldwin Locomotive Orders

PHILADELPHIA (AP)—The dollar value of orders taken in February by the Baldwin Locomotive Works and subsidiary companies, including the Midvale Company, was announced as $2,010,088, compared with $3,331,742 for February, 1937. On Feb. 28, consolidated unfilled orders including Midvale, amounted to $24,786,107, compared with $30,540,545 on Feb. 28, 1937.

Steel Operations Advance Slightly During Past Week

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CLEVELAND — Better feeling exists in the steel market although volume of buying has not increased materially, says the magazine Steel.

Production continued to hold steady during the past week, with slight variation, indicating uniform demand, though at a low rate. The national operating rate last week showed a rise of half a point, to 30 per cent. At Chicago the rate increased 1 point to 27.5 per cent, at Birmingham 3 points to 61, at St. Louis 9 points to 37 and at Cincinnati 22 points to 32.

Pittsburgh dropped 1 point to 26 per cent, Eastern Pennsylvania 1 point to 29, Buffalo 2.5 points to 18.5 and Detroit 2 points to 33. There was no change at Youngstown at 29 per cent, Wheeling at 38, Cleveland at 28 and New England at 15.

"Probably the greatest drawback is lagging demand for automotive steel, which seasonally should be heavy," says the review. "This is partly compensated by steady requirements of agricultural equipment makers and stove makers, the latter coming into the market for increasing tonnage.

"Announcement by the Interstate Commerce Commission of a measure of relief in freight rates is disappointing to the carriers because of its small size. However, it removes one uncertainty from the general situation and some pent-up demand for rails and cars may be expected to come out soon.

"Railroad income is not expected to be increased sufficiently by the new rates to allow buying much beyond necessities. Exemption of bituminous coal, coke and iron ore relieves the steel industry of added burden in assembly costs.

"Steel's sixteenth annual presentation of statistics of steel distribution shows little change in relative rank of important consuming industries in 1937. Automotive builders continue in first place, with building and railroads next and containers fourth. Exports presented the most important change in rank, rising from seventh to fifth place. This is another indication of world need for steel, a reflection of rearmament activity.

"Strength in scrap has appeared in the Chicago market, raising the price of steelmaking grades while other centers were unchanged, brought the first increase since January in the scrap composite, raising it 8 cents, to $13.21. The iron and steel composite declined 1 cent to $38.83 and the finished steel composite is stationary at $61.70," concludes the survey.

Studebaker Net Declines

NEW YORK (AP) — Studebaker Corp. reported 1937 consolidated net profit of $811,874, equal to 37 cents a share of capital stock. This compared with $2,187,783 or $1.01 a share in 1936.

Stetson's New 1938 Classic for Spring . . .
"MISS PLAYGIRL"
Both Daughter and Mother will like it . . . made of fine felt, trimmed with grosgrain and a bright feather flicker.
$5
Stetson hats for women are sold in Providence exclusively at The Outlet Company—Millinery tore, 2nd floor.
The OUTLET Company
RHODE ISLAND'S LARGEST DEPARTMENT STORE PROVIDENCE
PROVIDENCE, R. I.

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Where You Always Shop With Confidence
Clearance of Fur Coats
Drastic Reductions. Buy now for next year. Storage without charge until next November.
GROUP #1
59.75
formerly 78.00 to 98.00
● Black Caracula
● Zealand Seals (dyed Coney)
● Mendoza Beavers (dyed Coney)
● Lapins (dyed Coney)
Pay 5.90 down, the balance in 10 months. No carrying charge.
GROUP #2
158.00
formerly 228.00 to 278.00
9 Hollander Hudson Seal (dyed Muskrat)
Mink Dyed Muskrats
Sleek Black Caracula
Silvertone and Black Muskrats
Black Russian Pony
1 Leopard Cat
Kaffa and Eel Grey Caracula
Pay 15.80 down, 10 months to pay. No carrying charge.
Fur Shop—Second Floor

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

Federal and Corporate Bond Quotations—Closing Curb Prices

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

Whitney Pleads Guilty; Ready To Pay the Penalty

NEW YORK, March 14 (AP)—Richard Whitney, 49, five times president of the New York Stock Exchange and head of the bankrupt Wall Street brokerage firm of Richard Whitney & Co., pleaded guilty today to grand larceny in the theft of $105,000 from a trust fund.

Turning a deep crimson under a healthy coat of tan, the socially-prominent financier read a statement to the court in which he made a full confession of guilt and said he was ready to pay the penalty.

He said:

"I fully realize the gravity of what has been done," he said in conclusion, "and that a penalty must be paid. I also fully realize the nature and consequence of the statement which I am now making, but I have nevertheless determined to make it."

In numerous instances, he said, he had pledged securities without authority of customers who owned them, using the proceeds in firm business.

Mr. Whitney, whose firm handled many of the J. P. Morgan & Co. brokerage accounts, may be sentenced to serve from 5 to 10 years in prison for first degree grand larceny. Sentence will be pronounced in two weeks.

At the conclusion, bailiffs led him away through the prisoners' gate to a room below where he was booked and fingerprinted.

In addition to the grand jury indictment to which Whitney pleaded guilty today, procured by District Attorney Thomas E. Dewey, he has also been accused of the theft of $109,000 worth of securities from the New York Yacht Club, of which he was treasurer. The second indictment was brought by State Attorney General John J. Bennett, Jr.

Following is the text of Richard Whitney's statement in General Sessions Court today regarding the collapse of his brokerage firm, and his indictment for grand larceny:

"With your permission, Your Honor, I should like to read this statement to the court.

"On last Wednesday, on March 9, at 1 p. m., I issued a public statement that I stood ready to make full answers to all questions concerning those actions in connection with the failure of my firm which I considered to be wrong and for which I assumed full and sole responsibility.

"Presumably, because of the subsequent indictment and subsequent charge I have not been called for interrogation. In consequence, I desire on this occasion immediately to make the facts available in a clear manner, so that there may be no misunderstanding or failure of information in any quarter.

Bank Loan $280,000

"On January 26, 1938, I had an account in my firm, in which there were certain securities, a list of which is in the possession of the authorities. Some of these securities were the property of Mary S. Baird, the estate of Elia Haggin McKee, the New York Yacht Club and the estate of George R. Sheldon.

"Since against these securities there were no debit balances, they were free and clear. Without the authority of these customers, I pledged their securities in a demand loan made to me on my personal note, dated January 26, 1938, by the Public National Bank and Trust Company. The proceeds of this loan were deposited in my firm. At the time of the failure of my firm, on March 8, 1938, the amount of this loan was $280,000.

"On January 7, 1938, and previously I had possession of certain other securities, a list of which is in the possession of the authorities. These securities were free and clear, and were the property of the estate of George R. Sheldon.

"Without the authority of the estate, these securities were pledged by my authority in a demand loan made to my firm by the Corn Exchange Bank and Trust Company, dated January 7, 1938. At the date of the failure of the firm, the approximate loan value of these securities was $65,000.

"In January, 1938, Samuel S. Sands had an account in my firm in which there were certain securities, the value of which largely exceeded the debit balance in his account then appearing on the books.

"These securities were pledged by my authority in various loans to my firm without his authority and were sold during the latter part of January or the early part of February, 1938, with the result that these loans to my firm were reduced and the account thereupon showed and shows a credit balance of about $279,000, due to Samuel S. Sands.

Other Unlawful Acts

"I have in the past also authorized the unlawful pledge of the securities of other persons, including the gratuity fund of the New York Stock Exchange, all of which transactions are, I believe, fully shown on the records of the firm.

"In these latter instances, there is no loss to anyone, since these securities were restored to their owners or are on hand for them with the firm's receiver. I am ready to make a detailed statement concerning these transactions.

"I have very frequently been in touch with the receiver of my firm, voluntarily and at his request, in order to give him every assistance in the administration of the estate, and I shall continue to do so to the full extent of my power.

"I make this statement in accordance with my purpose to do all in my power to right the wrongs which have been done, and to render every possible assistance to all concerned.

"I therefore place myself at the disposal of both the District Attorney General and the District Attorney, with a view to giving them, jointly or severally, whatever information I have, and to facilitating them in the preparation of such formal charges against me as they may deem necessary or proper.

"I fully realize the gravity of what has been done, and that a penalty must be paid. I also fully realize the nature and consequence of the statement which I am now making, but I have nevertheless determined to make it."

New York Bonds

Quotations to 2 p. m.

United States Government Bonds

(Dollars and Thirty-seconds)

Treasury

Sales in $1000	High	Low	2:00
5 3⅜s '43-'40 June	106.12	106.9	106.9
4 3¼s '46-'44	108.8	108.8	108.8
13 4s '54-'44	113.6	113	113.3
14 2¾s '47-'45	104.20	104.18	104.20
2 2½s '54	103.20	103.20	103.20
1 4¼s '52-'47 reg	117.15	117.15	117.31
9 2½s '53-'49	100.7	100.3	100.3
1 2¾s '54-'51	101.22	101.22	101.22
80 3s '55-'51	104.19	104.19	104.19
23 2½s '60-'55	102.15	102.12	102.13
7 2¾s '59-'56	101.10	101.10	101.10

Federal Farm Mortgage

5 2¾s '47-'42	103.2	103.2	103.2
6 3s '49-'44	104.4	104.1	104.4

Home Owners' Loan

51 2¾s '49-'39	102.7	102.4	102.5
25 2¼s '52-'42	102.1	102	102
25 3s '52-'44	104.6	104.6	104.6

Corporation Bonds

Sales in $1000	High	Low	2:00
1 Alb P Wrap 6s '48	40	40	40
6 Allgehnay 5s '49	65	65	65
3 Allegh Val 4s '42	105½	105½	105½
3 Allied Strs 4½s '50	85	85	85
3 Allied Strs 4½s 51	84½	84½	84½
13 Allis Chalm 4s '52	104¼	104¼	104¼
4 Am & For P5s 2030	51½	51	51½
8 AmIGChem 5½s '49	104⅝	104¼	104¼
1 Am T & T 5½s '43	113¾	113¾	113¾
11 Am T & T 3¼s '56	101⅝	101⅝	101⅝
6 Am T&T 3¼s '61	101¾	101⅝	101⅝
12 Anaconda Cp 4½s '50	104¼	104¼	104½
1 Ang C Nitra deb '67	27¾	27¾	27¾
1 Ark&MRyB&T 5s '64	99½	99½	99½
2 Arm Del 4s '57	91	91	91
7 Arm Del 4s '55	91	90¾	90¾
5 AT&SF 4s '95	107¾	107	107¾
6 AT&SF cv 4½s '48	102¼	102	102
1 Atl&Dan 1st 4s '48	26	26	26
5 Atl Coa Wl 5s '59	54	54	54
11 B&O rfg 6s '95	23¾	23½	23¾
28 B&O 1st 5s '48	48¾	47½	47½
15 B&O rfg 5s '95	22½	21⅝	22
1 B&O 5s '96 F	22	21	21¾
1 B&O 5s 2000 D	21½	21½	21½
1 B&O cv 4½s '60	18	17	17½
18 B&O 4s '48	46	45½	45½
12 B&O 4s PLE&WV '41	41½	39	39
1 B&O 5s S W '50	31½	31¾	31¾
2 B&O 4s TC '59	30	30	30
5 Bang&Aroo 5s '43	110	110	110
32 Bell TPa 5s '48 B	117¾	117¾	117¾
62 Beth Stl 4¼s '60	102¼	101¾	102¼
3 Beth Stl 4½s '65	94½	94½	94½
13 Beth Stl 3½s '52	87¼	87¼	87¼
1 Boston&Me 5s '67	32½	32½	32½
2 Bkly Edis 3½s '66	104½	104½	104½
5 Bkly Man Tr 4½s '66	47	46½	47
4 Bkly Un Gas 6s '47	100	99½	99½
2 Bkly Un Gas 5s '45	103¾	103¾	103¾
2 Bkly Un Gas 5s '57 B	89½	89½	89½
8 Buf R&P 4½s '57	21	20	21
1 Bur C R&N 05s '34	8¾	8¾	8¾
1 Can Nat 5s '69 Oct	121	121	121
1 Can Nat Ry 4¾s '55	118½	118½	118½
1 Can Nat Ry 4½s '51	115¼	115¼	115¼
1 Can Nat Ry 4½s '56	116	116	116
4 Can Nat Ry 4½s '57	115	115	115
1 Can Nor 6½s '46	124	124	124
1 Can Pac 5s '44	114	114	114
6 Can Pac 5s '54	98½	98½	98½
10 Can Pac 4½s '46	97¾	97¾	97¾
4 Can Pac 4½s perp	92¼	91¾	91¾
12 Can Pac 4s perp	82	82	82
2 Caro C&O 6s '52	102	102	102
3 Celotex 4½s '77 ww	70¾	70	70¾
1 Cen HudG&E 3½s '65	107	107	107
5 Cen Ill E&E 5s '51	95	95	95
7 Cen NY Pow 3¾s '62	105½	105½	105½
12 Cen Pac 5s '60	53	52⅞	53
16 Cen Pac 1st 4s '49	80	79½	80
1 Cen R R N J 5s '87	28	28	28
8 Certain-td 5½s '48	58	57½	58
6 Chpion P&P 4¾s '50	101½	101½	101½
2 C&O 4½s '92	117¼	117¼	117¼
2 C&O 3½s '96D	94¾	94¾	94¾
2 C&O rfg 3½s '96E	94¾	94¾	94¾
15 CB&Q rfg 5s '81	99	99	99
21 CB&Q 4½s '77	89¾	89½	89¾
26 CB&Q gen 4s '58	99¾	99½	99⅝
24 CB¾Q2¾s Ill '49	101¼	100¾	101¼
4 CB&Q 3½s Ill '49	98	98	98
1 Chi & E Ill 5s '51	133¼	133¼	133¼
12 Chic Gt West 4s '59	17½	17	17½
34 CMSP & Pac 5s '75	10	9½	9¾
75 CMSP&P 5s 2000 A	3¾	3¼	3¼
6 CM&SP 4½s '89C	28	28	28
6 CM&SP gen 4s '89	28	28	28
4 Chi&NW cv 4¾s '49	5	4¾	5
3 Chi&NW 4½s 2037	8¾	8¾	8¾
6 Chi&NW 4½gum 2037C	8¾	8¾	8¾
15 CRI&P cv 4½s '60	4	4	4
4 CRI&P rfg 4s '34	7	7	7
1 CRI&P rfg 4s '34 ct	6¼	6¼	6¼
2 Ch Un Sta 4s '44	104	104	104
2 Ch Un Sta 3¾s '63	106½	106⅝	106½
10 Ch & W Ind 4¼s '62	83	83	83
5 Ch & W Ind 4s '52	89¼	89¼	89¼
2 Childs Co 5s '43	59½	59	59
3 CCC&StL 4½s '77	55	55	55
1 Clev Elec Ill 3¾s '65	111¼	111¼	111¼
1 ClevUnTerm 5½s '72	84¾	84¾	84¾
2 Colmbia G 5s 1961	90½	90½	90½
1 Col Ry Pw & L 4s '66	107½	107½	107½
8 Com'l Cred 3¼s '51	98¼	98¼	98¼
20 Com'l Cred 2¾s '42	101	100⅞	100⅞
2 Comwlth Ed 4s '81	108	107½	107¾
12 Comwlth Ed 3¾s '65	107¼	106⅞	107¼
1 Cor Edis 3¼s '46	103¾	104¾	104¾
7 Con Edis 3½s '58	102¾	102	102¼
2 Con Gas NY 4½s '51	99¾	99¾	99¾
2 Consum Pow 3½s '65	108	108	108
5 Consum Pow 3½s '70	103¾	103⅜	103⅜
7 Consum Pow 3½s '85	104¾	104¾	104¾
2 Container Cor 6s '46	102¼	102¼	102¼
2 Crane Co 3½s '51	101⅝	101⅜	101⅝
1 Crown Will 6s '51	104⅝	104⅝	104⅝
7 Del & H rfg 4s '43	43	42½	43
10 D & R G 4s '36	12	11½	11½
3 D & R G W 5s '55Asd	5	5	5
2 Det Ed 4½s '61	113¼	113¼	113¼
13 Det Ed 4s '65	110¾	110	110
5 Duquesne Lt 3½s '65	108¼	108¼	108¼
3 Elec Auto Lite 4s '52	101	101	101
4 Erie rfg 5s '67	13¼	12⅜	13½
1 Erie 1st 4s '96	41⅞	41⅞	41⅞
1 Erie gen lien 4s '96	22	22	22
1 Fairbanks Morse 4s'56	100½	100½	100½
3 Gen Cable 5½s '47	94	93½	93½
1 Gen MotAccept3¼s51	103	103	103
9 Gen Mot Cont 5s '49	45¾	44⅞	45¾
7 Goodyr T & R 5s '57	104¾	104¾	104¾
5 Gt Nor Ry 5½s '52	97¾	97	97¾
5 Gt Nor 4½s '76 D	81¼	81¼	81¼
36 Gt Nor 4s '46 G	94	93⅝	94
13 Gt Usr 4s '48 H	87	87	87
15 Hudson Coal 6s '62A	18¾	17⅝	18
2 Hud & Man rfg 5s '57	51¾	51¾	51¾
1 Ill Bell Tel 3½s '70	108	108	108
1 Ill Cen rfg 4s '53	35¾	35¾	35¾
2 Ill Cen 4s '55	41	41	41
64 Ill Cen 4¾s '66	32¾	32	32
1 Ill Cen 5s '55	47¾	47¾	47¾
2 Ill Cen Cairo 4s '50	70¾	19¾	19¾
16 IC&CSL&NO 5s63A	26⅛	26	26¾
1 IC&CSL&NO 4½s '63	35½	35½	35½
2 Inland Stl 3¾s '61	105¼	105¼	105¼
1 Interb R Tr 7s '32	57	57	57
1 Interb R Tr 6s '32	18	18	18
21 InterbRTr rfg 5s '66	54½	54½	54½
1 InterbRTr rfg 5s '66ct	53	53	53
20 Int Ga Nor aj 6s '52	4¼	4	4
8 Int Hydro El 6s '44	67½	66¼	67½
2 Int Paper 6s '55	75½	75¼	75¼
5 Int T&T cv 4½s '39	85	85	85
6 Int T&T 4½s '52	55	54½	55
12 Int T&T 5s '55	57½	57½	57½
1 Jones&Lgn St 4½s '61	92	92	92
8 K C South 5s '50	60½	59	60½
1 K C South 3s '50	67½	67½	67½
1 K C Term 4s '60	106⅝	106⅝	106⅝
1 Koppers Co 4s '51	103	103	103
1 Kreuger & Found 4s '45	99¾	99½	99½
1 Las Gas 5½s '53	58¼	58¼	58¼
1 Las Gas 5½s '60 D	58	58	58
5 Las Gas 5s '38	99	99	99
4 Ler Val NY 4½s '40	43½	43½	43½
1 Leh Val 4½s 2003	30¼	30¼	30½
14 Leh Val 4s 2003	19¾	19	19½
2 Louisia & Ark 5s '69	71	71	71
15 Louis & N un 4s '40	101¾	101½	101½
11 McKes&Rob 5½s'50	100⅝	99½	99½
10 MilWRy&L 5s '61B	80	79½	80¼
1 Mil El Ry&L 5s '71	100	100	100
1 MSP&SSMar 5½s '49	3¾	3¾	3¾
3 MSP&SSMar 5½s'78	6¾	6¾	6¾
1 MSP & SSM gld 4s '38	11½	11½	11½
1 MSP&SSM cn 4s '38	11	11	11
11 M-K-Tex 5s '62A	32	31½	32⅝
2 M-K-Tex adj 5s '67	18	18	18
2 M-K-Tex 1st 4s '90	80	80	80
1 Mo Pac 5½s '49	4¾	4¾	4¾
3 Mo Pac 5s '77 F	20	19½	19½
1 Mo Pac 5s '78 G	19¾	19¾	19¾
10 Mo Pac 5s '80B	20	20	20
2 Mo Pac 5s '81 I	19¾	19¾	19¾
13 Mo Pac gen 4s '75	6	5½	5½
1 Mob&O Montg 5s '47	15	15	15
9 Mob & Ob 5s '38	10½	10½	10½
1 Mont Pow 3¾s '66	101¾	101¾	101¾
1 Montreal Tr 5s '55 A	74	74	74
1 Mor&Essex3½s2000	62¾	62¾	62¾
12 Nat Dairy 3½s '51ww	100	100	100
1 Nat Dist Pr 4½s '48	105	105	105
1 Nati Steel 4s '65	104⅝	104½	104½
1 NEngT&T 4½s '61B	121¼	121¼	121¼
8 NJ Pow & L 4½s '60	104⅝	104⅝	104⅝
1 N O Pub Sv 5s '52A	91¾	91¾	91¾
1 N O Pub Sv 5s '55B	89½	89½	89½
3 NYC rfg 5s 2013	58	58	58
6 NYC 4½s 2013	46	46	46
5 NYC 4½s 2013 A	52½	52	52
5 NC cn 4s '99	85¾	85¾	85¾
6 NYC 3½s '48	71½	71½	71½
14 NYC 3½s '52	62¾	62	62¾
12 NYC&HR 3½s 2013	52	52	52
4 NYC&HR 3½s '97	87¾	87¼	87¼
1 NY Chi & StL 4s '37	88	88	88
1 NYC&StL 5½s '74A	43½	43¾	43½
11 NY Conn 4½s '73	37¾	37	37¼
1 Conn 4½s '53	105	105	105
1 NY Dock Co 5s '38	48½	48½	48½
5 NY Edis 3½s '65	103¾	103¾	103¾
3 NYNHaH cv 6s '48	20	20	20
1 NYNHaH cn 4s '48	20	20	20
1 NYNHaH 4½s '67	31½	31½	31½
1 NY Pow & Lt 4½s '92	104¾	104¾	104¾
1 NY Steam 4s '51	104¾	104¾	104¾
1 NY Tel 4½s '39	106	106	106
10 NY W&Bost 4½s'46	4½	4½	4½
3 Niagara Falls 3½s'66	102	102	102
2 Nor Bond 6s '61 ct	13¾	13½	13¾
3 Nor Pac 4s 2047	91	91	91
1 Nor Pac 4½s 2047	88	88	88
11 Nor Pac 4s '97	87	87	87
15 Ohio Ed 4s '65	104½	104½	104½
5 Ohio Ed 4½s '67	107½	107½	107½
11 Ohio Ed 3½s '72	89¾	89	89
1 Oklahoma G&E 5½s'42E	99	99	99
1 Or-Wash R&Nav 6s	101½	101	101
11 Pac Gas&El 3½s '66	105¾	105¾	105¾
6 Pac G&E 3½s '61	105	105¼	105¼

Sales in $1000	High	Low	2:00
23 Pac Gas&El 4s '64	109½	108½	109½
16 Pac T&T 3½s '66C	104½	104¼	104¼
2 Pen Ohio&Det 4½s '77	99	99	99
9 Pen P&Le 4½s '61	94½	94½	94½
4 Pen Co 4s '63	93½	93½	93½
7 Pen RR gen 5s '68	104¾	104¾	104¾
42 Pen RR gen 4½s '65	97¾	97½	97½
3 Pen RR 4½s deb '70	82¾	82¾	82¾
5 Pen RR gen 4½s '81	93¾	93	93
3 Pen RR 4½s '84E	93¾	93¾	93¾
1 Pen RR 4s '48	110½	110½	110½
1 Pen RR 4s '48 st	110½	110½	110½
5 Pen RR 3½s '70	86½	86	86½
2 Pen RR 3¼s '52	77¾	77¾	77¾
2 Pen GlaC Chl 5s '47	110½	110½	110½
1 Pere Marq 5s '56	66	66	66
1 PhelpsDodge 3½s '53	106	106	106
4 Phila Co 5s '67	87	86½	86½
2 PhilReadC&I 6s 49†	3	3	3
6 PhReadC&I 5s '73	14¾	14¾	14¾
3 Pillsbury Fl M 6s '43	108½	108½	108½
1 PCC & SL 5s 70A	106	106	106
5 PCC & StL 4½s '77	97¾	97¾	97¾
8 Portl Gen E 4½s '60	82	81	81½
12 Postal Tel&C 5s '53	12½	12½	12½
7 Prov Sec 4s '57	7	7	7
10 Readg 4½s '97 A	79½	79	79
17 Rem Rand 4½s '56	95¼	95	95
2 Republic Steel 5½s'54	105½	105¼	105¼
4 Republic Steel 4½s'61	81	79½	79½
2 Republic Steel 4½s'56	82½	81½	81½
5 Rio Gr West 1st4s'39	35½	35	35
1 Safeway Strs 4s '47	100¾	100¾	100¾
1 Saguenay Pow 4¼s'66	101¾	101¾	101¾
8 StLIM&S4sR&G '33	85	84¾	85
9 St L S F 5s '50 B	13½	12¼	12¼
31 St L S F 4½s '78	10¼	10¼	10¼
41 St L S F 4s '50 A	12¼	12	12¼
10 St L SW 5s '52	17½	17¼	17¼
10 StP East Minn 4s '48	107¾	107¾	107¾
5 StPaul UnDep 5s '72	116	116	11 6
25 Seab A L cn 6s'45	8	7¾	7¾
2 Sea A L 4s '50 st	14	12⅞	14
2 Sea AL rfg 4s'59	6½	6½	6½
28 Sea-AllFla 6s'35A ct	3¾	3½	3¾
3 Shell Un 3½s'51	101½	101½	101½
15 Silesian Am 7s'41	76	75	76
1 Socony Vac Oil3½s'50	106½	106½	106½
12 So Cal Gas 4s'65	108¾	108	108¾
35 Sou Pac 4½s'68	46½	45	46½
40 Sou Pac 4½s'81	46¼	45½	46
14 So Pac 4½s'69	46	45½	46
11 So Pac rfg 4s'55	69¼	69	69¼
5 So Pac 3¾s '46	61½	61	61½
5 So Pac 4½s '77	55	54	55
4 So Pac SFTer 4s '50	95	95	95
14 South Ry 6½s'56	41½	40	41½
6 South Ry gen3½s'56	40½	39½	40½
2 South Ry cn 5s'94	54	53	54
40 South Ry gen 4s'56	35½	34⅞	35½
1 S W Bell Tel 3½s'64	108¼	108¼	108¼
1 S W Gas & El 4s'60	103	103	103
16 Stand Oil N J 3s '61	101¾	101¾	101¾
4 Swift & Co 3¼s '50	106⅛	106⅛	106⅛
1 Ten Cop&Ch 6s'44	98	98	98
9 Tex Corp 3½s'51	106	106	106
1 Tex & N Orls 5s'43	109¼	109¼	109¼
1 Tex & Pac 5s '77B	78	78	78
4 Third Ave aj 5s'60	6¾	6¾	6¾
1 Un El Mo 3¾s '62	108	108	108
3 Union Oil Cal 3½s '52	107¾	107¾	107¾
1 Un Pac 1st 5s 2008	114	114	114
1 Un Pac rgf 4s 2008	104¾	104¾	104¾
1 Un Pac 3½s '71	91¾	91¾	91¾
4 Unit Drug 5s '53	73½	73	73
8 U S Rub 5s '47	105⅞	105½	105⅞
1 Utah Lt&Trac 5s '44	80	80	80
1 Util P&L 5½s '57	50	50	50
5 Util P&L 5s '59	50	50	50
4 Va El & Pow 5s '55A	109⅛	109¼	109¼
11 Virginian Ry 3¾s'66	103¾	103⅝	103¾
12 Wabash rfg 5½s '75	9¾	9½	9½
14 Wabash 5s '80 D	9¼	9¼	9¼
18 Warner Bros 6s '39	68	67¾	68
10 Wash Term 3½s '45	107¾	107⅝	107¾
16 West Md 4s '52	85¾	85½	85½
1 West Pac 5s '46 asd	17½	17½	17½
11 Western Un 5s '51	55⅝	55⅝	54
4 Western Un 5s '60	55½	55	55
8 West Shore 4s 2361	59½	59	59½
10 West Va P&P 4½s '52	103½	103½	103½
1 Wilkes&E 5s '42	6	6	6
1 Wis Cen 4s '49	12½	11½	11½
2 WisCen4s S&D '36 ct	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝
12 Youngst S&T 4s '61	98¼	98	98

Foreign Bonds

2 Antioquia 7s '45 A	6¾	6¾	6¾
1 Antioquia 1st 7s '57	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝
16 Argentine 4s '72 Ap	83½	83⅜	83½
30 Argentine 4½s '71	92¾	91¾	92¼
19 Australia 5s '55	106¼	106¼	106¼
5 Australia 5s '57	105¾	105⅝	105⅝
21 Australia 4½s '56	101¼	100⅝	100⅝
16 Austria 7s '57	36½	36⅛	36½
5 Belgium 7s '55	113¼	113¼	113¼
13 Belgium 6½s '49	106¼	106	106
13 Belgium 6s '55	104⅝	104½	104⅝
5 Bergen City 5s '60	101¾	101¾	101¾
1 Brazil 8s '41	18¾	18¾	18¾
7 Brazil 6½s '27-'57	16½	16⅜	16⅜
1 Brisbane 5s '58	100¾	100¾	100¾
3 Buen A 3s '43	47	47	47
3 Canada 5s '52	111½	111¼	111½
12 Canada 4s '60	109⅜	109⅜	109⅜
8 Canada 3¼s '61	102¾	102½	102¾
12 Cañada 3s '67	97¼	97⅛	97¼
11 Chile 6s '60	17	17	17
2 Colomb 6s '61 Jan	14¾	14½	14½
5 Colomb 6s '61 Oct	14½	14½	14½
2 Copenhag 5s '52	100¾	100¾	100½
7 Copenhag 4½s '53	99½	99½	99½
21 Cuba 5½s '45	74½	74¼	74½
36 Czecho 8s '51	92	91	92
12 Czecho 8s '52	92	91	92
46 Denmark 6s '42	105¼	105⅛	105¼
8 Denmark 5½s '55	101	101	101
5 Denmark 4½s '62	100¾	100½	100½
9 Dom 1st 5½s '69 ext	62½	60	62½
2 Dresd 7s '45	21	21	21
1 Finland 5s '45	106¾	106½	106½
14 French 7½s '41	108½	108½	108½
35 Ger Gov 5½s '65	36¾	36¼	36⅝
1 Ger Gav 5½s '65 unst	23	23	23
12 Ger Govt 7s '49	33½	31	32¾
7 Ital Cr Cons7s'47B	75½	75	75½
1 Ital Pub Util 7s '52	60	60	60
1 Ital 7s 1951	75½	75½	75½
15 Japan 6½s '54	76¼	76¼	76½
8 Japan 5½s '65	62½	62¼	62¼
8 Jugoslav Bk 7s '57	44½	44½	44½
10 Kreuger&T 5s '59 ct	30½	30½	30⅝
8 Lombard El 7s '52	61	61	61
1 Met Water 5½s '50	102½	102½	102½
3 Mig M M 7s '56	24	24	24
3 Milan City 6½s '52	60	59	59
10 Nord Ry 6½s '50	92¾	92¾	92¾
34 Norway 6s '43	105½	106⅛	106⅛
2 Norway 4s '63	102¼	102¼	102¼
9 Orient Dev 6s '53	61½	61½	61½
1 Peru 1st 6s '60	9¾	9¾	9¾
1 Peru 2nd 6s 1961	9¾	9¾	9¾
1 Poland 7s '47	73	73	73
12 Poland 6s '40	59	58	59
5 Prague 7½s '52	95½	93	95½
1 Prussia 6s '52	21	21	21
4 Rio de Jan 6½s '53	8½	8½	8½
1 Rio Gr dod Sul 6s '68	8¾	8¾	8¾
6 Rome 6½s '52	62½	60½	62
3 Santa Fe 7½s '42	28	28	28
2 Tokyo City 5½s '61	59½	59	59
20 Tokyo El Lt 6s '53	63¼	62¾	63
4 Yokohama 6s '61	63	63	63

Bond sales (in dollars)—Total today, 3,088,000; previous day, 3,421,825; week ago, 4,859,000; year ago, 15,580,000; two years ago, 7,612,000; Jan. 1 to date, 355,059,350; year ago, 850,764,000; two years ago, 1,000,735,000.

Foreign Exchange Rates

(12 noon, March 14)

Current quotations of foreign exchange compare with the last previous figures as follows:

Sterling:	Europe Today	Last Prev.	Parity

Off-the-Record Talks Released

(Continued from Page 1)

and women information and never expect it to "leak" in some way is open to doubt. And much of the "off-the-record" information published today will come as no news to well-posted readers.

But the "off-the-record" category contains many interesting tid-bits. In the very first conference, the President talked for some minutes on "adequate but sound" currency, "off the record," mentioned the possibility of printing scrip, and said "the real mark of declination between sound and unsound currency is when the Government starts to pay its bill by starting printing presses."

The first dawn of the CCC was recorded as early as March 15, 1933, and the first Roosevelt farm bill, "off the record" on the same date. A little later, on April 7, 1933, the President said: "Off the record, we are not going to start the printing presses. That is silly."

Famous Press Conference

On April 19, 1933, came one of the most famous press conferences of all, held in the oval study of the White House proper. The President began by saying that the social program given out by the White House was "the only real news of any importance that I know of." But it was lucky no reporters left at that point. For Mr. Roosevelt next said:

"If I were writing a story, here is the way I would put it. . . . I would write it along the lines of the decision that was actually taken last Saturday, but which really goes into effect today, by which the Government will not allow the exporting of gold, except earmarked gold for foreign Governments of course, and balances in commercial exchange."

By these few lines, the President announced that he had taken the nation off the gold standard.

At the very same conference, Mr. Roosevelt first explained his quarterback theory of Government. He was asked about his next steps, and replied: "It is a little bit like a football team that has a general plan of game against the other side. Now, the captain and the quarterback of that team know pretty well what the next play is going to be and they know the general strategy of the team; but they cannot tell you what the play after the next play is going to be until the next play is run off If the play makes ten yards, the succeeding play will be different from what it would have been if they had been thrown for a loss. I think that is the easiest way to explain it."

New Deal Program

Thus ran one of the cardinal tenets of the New Deal, which has remained more or less true up to the present.

And, a few minutes later, the President made another important commitment which is to be compared with his subsequent statement to the London Economic Conference. He was asked if it was still the desire of the United States to go back on the international gold standard, and he replied: "absolutely; one of the things we hope to do is to get the world as a whole back on some form of gold standard." Yet, a few months later, he instructed his delegates in London that the primary objective was to raise prices, and in effect he forbade their continuance of efforts to work out a form of world gold standard. Thus was displayed the quarterback theory in action.

On May 10, 1933, still talking "off-the-record," the President told of entering an agreement for a consultative pact with J. Ramsay MacDonald, then British Prime Minister, who had just visited him. This meant, the President said, "that if all the nations agreed to set up some kind of machinery for consultation in the event of an act of aggression, we will be very glad to have somebody there to consult with. I consider that to be a step forward. Do not get the idea that it means that we bind ourselves in the first instance to agree with the verdict . . . It does not tie the hands of the United States in any shape, manner or form and leaves our final action entirely up to us."

Security in Europe

A reporter asked: "Mr. President, did MacDonald give you to understand that that would be sufficient to satisfy the political security demands of Europe?"

The President replied: "Again, I can tell you off the record that that position of ours seems satisfactory to the British and the French." He then described the MacDonald disarmament plan, making clear that the American promise to consult hinged on the degree of limitation of armament achieved, but that he was prepared to join in some form of collective security plant.

Because the disarmament effort came to nothing, the consultative pact also collapsed.

At the same conference, a reported said: "Mr. President, do you or do you not consider the solution of the war debt vital to the success of the economic conference?"

President's View

The President replied: "Have I stopped tickling the soles of my mother-in-law? Yes or no? I don't know, it is too difficult a question to answer. Are my mother-in-law's feet ticklish? In other words, of course some cleaning up of the debt issue would be a fine thing, but it is not necessarily tied in with the success of the economic conference. The two are not necessarily wired together. They may be, what shall I say, 'platonic friends.'"

On Oct. 11, 1933, after the London Economic Conference had met and failed, and a British delegation was in Washington to discuss the war debts again, the President took a somewhat different view. Ignoring his own peremptory message to that conference, he said: "If anybody were to ask me what the greatest single factor that contributed to the failure of the London Economic Conference to accomplish more than it did, I should say it was the continental press. They established a public and publicity background that necessarily concentrated the attention of that London Economic Conference on just one subject, although it had 20 subjects before it. The continental press and, to a large extent, the British press, were responsible for that."

The one subject was stabilization of currencies. And, applying the parallel to the current debt talks, the President urged the American press not to endanger them by excessive speculative writing.

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Advertisements under this heading appear in the Atlantic, Central and Pacific editions of The Christian Science Monitor. Rate 70c a line. Minimum space four lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

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SEATTLE—A lovely home, an estate, mountain view, 17 acres, 70 fruit trees, 8 rooms, 2 verandas auto. electric pump, 2 poultry houses, large barn, garage, caretaker's quarters, 9 miles from Seattle, $9000. Terms. Hilts Realty, 217 Lloyd Bldg. MA-0790.

ROOMS TO LET

BOSTON, The Ilkley, 178 Huntington Ave., opp. The Mother Church—Attractive rooms, all innerspring mattresses, running water, elevator, garage. MRS GIFFORD-HEWITT, COM. 7863.

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APARTMENTS—FURNISHED

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Completely furnished, upper Conn. Ave.; two rooms, kitchenette, bath; immediate occupancy; Cleveland 5334 for appointment; references.

CORSETIERES

CORTUME CORSETRY—Gossards and others. Mrs. Nellie Bartlett, 861 Elm, Rm. 204, Manchester, N. H.

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COAT RACKS, TABLES and CHAIRS, to rent and sell. JACKSON CHAIRS, 27 Haymarket Sq., Boston. CAP. 2432.

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12-ROOM Summer House on the Sound near Saybrook, Conn.; 6 master bedrooms, 4 baths, 3 servants rooms and bath; 2-car garage, chauffeurs rooms; own pier and beach. Price $25,000. Write Box S-17, suite 1500, 500 5th Ave., N. Y. C.

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AMERICAN and Swiss watches and clocks, diamond mounting and repairing. HERBERT A. SIMPSON, 333 Washington St., Boston.

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RETURN LOAD of household goods wanted from Sarasota, Florida, or other Southern points for New England or points enroute. Noble R. Steves, Bonded Warehouseman, 184 Harvard St., Dorchester, Boston, Mass. TALbot 2400

OFFICE SERVICE

LET US be your address for business mail and telephone calls in New York; services at reasonable cost; references exchanged. Murray Hill 9-1400.

ROOMS AND BOARD

BALTIMORE, MD., 2418 University Place—Board, attractive room, twin beds, with bath, in private home near church, University 3164.

ROOMS TO LET

N. Y. C., 146 W. 86th St. (Apt. 5-E)—Exceptionally desirable front, suitable two, three; others $3 up; if seen appreciated. RIOS.

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Two rooms, large closets; within walking distance Georgetown, 1736 17th St. Telephone Tu Whirland, Dupont 6601 evenings.

WASHINGTON, D. C. — Nice single and double rooms; 14th bet.; thoroughly desirable; kitchen privilege. 1240 Euclid, Columbia 9432.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dupont Circle Vicinity —Single and double rooms or apts., constant hot water, 1720 F. Street, NO 9784.

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Single or double, unusually attractive guest house. 2101 S. Street, N. W., Tel. Decatur 1219.

SITUATIONS WANTED—WOMEN

WANTED—Secretarial position in Newark, N.Y.C. or vicinity; experienced, business school graduate; reasonable salary. Write Box B-10, Suite 1100, 500 Fifth Ave., N.Y.C.

WANTED TO BUY

WORN FUR COATS WANTED—CASH! J. F. CO., 110 W. 34th, N. Y. C. CH. 4-4400. Opp. Macy's. Get our offer before selling.

WANTED—UNFURNISHED

WASHINGTON, D. C., or Arlington, Va., by two ladies; three or four rooms and bath; furnished or unfurnished; in private home. A. E. Brooks, Crisfield, Maryland.

DIST. OF COLUMBIA

WASHINGTON (Continued)

LOUISA BEAUTY SALON

35c Service
Permanent Waving
Expert Operators
3 Services for 75c
Excepting Fridays and Saturdays
3251 Mt. Pleasant St., N. W. (Upstairs)
Phone Columbia 10008

MAINE

BANGOR

C. E. LEACH & SONS

MEATS *and* PROVISIONS

79 Pickering Square Dial 2-0023
266 Hammond Street Dial 6183

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9 to 12 daily except Saturday
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We are Portland Representatives for
Elizabeth Arden's
Toilet Goods

And we feature a complete line; including her new delightful Sacon Kenott toothpaste, 35c tube.

Porteous, Mitchell & Braun Co.
Portland, Maine

WATCHES
Accurate Time Beautiful Designs
Guaranteed Dependable
$25.00 up
Carter Brothers Co.
JEWELERS
521 Congress St., Portland, Me.

Randall & McAllister
Anthracite **Coal** Bituminous
Distributors for Maine
D & H Cone Cleaned Anthracite
Sewell Seam, Pool One, Navy Standard New River
Coke, Ford Charcoal Briquettes
Shell Oil

Langley's
J. O. LANGLEY
630-634 Congress St.
599 Congress St.
Union Station
212 Middle St.
Famous for Quality Food and Service When in Portland give us a call.
Ask to See Our Nontarnishable
CHEST *for* SILVER
made in 3 sizes
$5.00—$6.00—$10.00
J. A. MERRILL & CO.
503 Congress St., Portland, Maine

Drink
Oakhurst Dairy Milk
"There's None Better"
364 Forest Avenue, Portland, Me.

LAMEY-WELLEHAN
The Florsheim Shoes
FOR MEN
and
Arch Preserver Shoes
for MEN and WOMEN
589 Congress Street

SOUTH PORTLAND

'blue coal'
New England Coke Fuel Oils
HOUSEHOLD FUEL CORP.
51 MAIN STREET
Dial 3-3858

NEW HAMPSHIRE

CONCORD

Metropolitan Coal Co.
PITTSTON AND LEHIGH ANTHRACITE COAL
KING PHILIP AND NEW RIVER SOFT COAL
NEW ENGLAND COKE
SOCONY RANGE AND FUEL OIL
2 NO. MAIN ST. PHONE 364

W. CARPENTER
Wall Papers and Paints
PAINTING AND DECORATING
7 Bridge St. Tel. 1417

JOHN B. SEAMANS
Electrical Contractor
10A North State Street
Electric Wiring and Appliances of all kinds.
Also dealer for NORGE Home Appliances.

Diversi
Wholesale Fruit Co.
Foreign and Domestic Fruits and Produce
6 Durgin Avenue Phone 2100

DRI-SHEEN PROCESS
"Food for Fabrics"
Member New Hampshire Cleaners and Dyers Association
Parisian Dry Cleaning Co.
"THE HOUSE OF QUALITY"
13 So. State Street Concord, N. H.

Choice Selection of
SMALL TABLES
R. H. TIPPET
10 Warren Street

Standard Plumbing
American Radiator Heaters
Master Kraft Oil Burners
NELSON DANE
53 South Street Tel. 1046

NEW HAMPSHIRE

CONCORD (Continued)

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3 COMPLETE GROCERY STORES
Carrying your favorite Monitor-advertised food products.
Featuring Our
Tam-O-Shanter Brand
CANNED GOODS
The Economy Store . . . 41 Washington St.
The Gifford Store . . . . . 81 South St.
The Concord Public Market 9 No. Main St.
The Woodworth Stores
Home Owned and Operated

GORDON'S
FISH MARKET
Direct Receivers of
YANKEE BRAND OYSTERS
Opened and on the Half Shell
New Pack of MONARCH Canned Goods
12 PLEASANT STREET Tel. 594

CITY
COAL
COMPANY
Old Company's Lehigh Anthracite
87½ So. Main St. Phone 3080
EDWIN H. FIRTH, Mgr.

"Stetson" Hats
for Spring
$3.95, $5.00, $6.00, $7.50
Brown & Batchelder
50 North Main Street

TENNEY COAL CO.
HEATING EXPERTS FOR 30 YEARS
GULF FUEL OILS
COAL — COKE — CLEERCOAL
Tel. 320

New Spring Silks
Vivid and Colorful
for Daytime, Playtime,
for Grand Evening Events!
HARRY G. EMMONS

MOHICAN MARKET and BAKERY
C. J. Nye, Mgr.
9 South Main Street
Concord's Leading Food Store
41 years leading food merchants of the East. More for a dollar than a dollar can buy elsewhere

JACKMAN & LANG
INSURANCE
of All Kinds
2 South Main St. Concord, N. H.

DOVER

Oil Heat Marches On!
WILLIAMS
OIL-O-MATIC
HEATING
Fuel Engineers
James K. Horne Tel. 933
56 Summer Street

E. J. YORK
Dover, N. H.
Main Office, Locust St. Tel. 1000
Lumber
Builders' Supplies
Coal

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9 to 12 a. m. and 5 to 7:30 p. m.
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SOLVE YOUR
LAUNDRY PROBLEMS
PHONE 1373
ALL SERVICES
at Reasonable Prices
MANCHESTER STEAM LAUNDRY
Established 1870

Inside and Out
SPRUCE UP YOUR HOME
PAINT-UP
What a marvelous change a little painting will do.
Call 4719-W for information
KARL W. POLSON
84 MASSABESIC ST. 350 MYRTLE ST.

Buicks Last Longer
After You Buy
Try Our Service
Manchester and Nashua Buick Co.
294 Hanover Street

NEWTON'S
SEAFOODS OF ALL KINDS
Buy Your Fish at a FISH MARKET
89 Manchester Street Phone 11

CHAS. B. KEARNS
Expert Shoe Repairing
Worn shoes made as good as new and sometimes better than new.
75 Hanover Street Phone 282

YOUR DOLLARS
Get More at Sears
Easy payments on washing machines, radios, cleaners, tires, furniture, etc.
Sears, Roebuck and Co.
652 Elm Street Phone 3901

NEW HAMPSHIRE

MANCHESTER (Continued)

1838 1938
Our Jubilee
We invite you to get into the spirit of our *Jubilee* by calling on us. We have planned to make everything even better than you have expected.
"Compare Our Values With All Others"
Charles M. Floyd Co.

Gelinas
566 Somerville Street
PHONE 6300
New Hampshire Cleaners for New Hampshire People

Charming Spring Styles
for
The Well Dressed Ladies
THE MELBRY
1029 Elm Street

GREEN ACRES FARM DAIRY

Pasteurized and Raw Milk
Delivered to Your Door
PHONE 3294
268 South Mammouth Road

NASHUA

Try Our Saturday Specials in Meat and Vegetables for Your Sunday Dinner
Phone 3500 for Results
BLANCHARD'S MARKET

ASHLEY'S Ice Cream
HOLIDAY SPECIALS
Manufactured at
35 East Hollis St. Phone 950
Ice Cream in All Its Forms

Come early and select your
New Spring Wardrobe
Complete assortment of Coats, Suits and Dresses Leading colors Navy, Beige, Raspberry and Black.
THE SMART SHOP
TELEPHONE 1190-W

RHODE ISLAND

NEWPORT

MASON FURNITURE CO.
The Home of BETTER FURNITURE
225-227 THAMES ST. Tel. 4320

J. R. LORAH & CO.
Drug Store
ELIZABETH ARDEN SALON
BEAUTY PREPARATIONS
Bellevue Avenue

George Bowen Coal Co.
FUEL and RANGE OIL

Stokers	Imported and Domestic
Oil Burners	Coal, Coke
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Bowen's Wharf	Tel. 915

The New Boston Store
KING-McLEOD CO.
Newport's Most Modern Dept. Store
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Henry's Shoe Salon
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Ladies' Shoes
Hosiery Handbags
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Bon Ton Inc.
New Spring Millinery
Hats Remodeled and Blocked
3 ARCADE

ANNUAL SALE
PROVIDENCE PICTURE FRAME CO.
"The Arcade Art Store"
THIRD FLOOR Arcade Building
20% OFF PICTURE FRAMING AND ALL ART GOODS

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The Wickford Garage
SUNOCO TYDOL
TEXAS ESSO
GREASING WASHING
Spotless Rest Rooms
Dock and Water Front Service
"At the Bridge" Wickford, R. I.

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Lillie Economy Beauty Shoppe
1511 BRAMBLETON AVENUE
PERMANENTS A SPECIALTY
$3.50 and $4.50
Guaranteed not to discolor gray hair. Any style—Spiral or Croquignole, one or all ringlet.
Phone 30357 or Campostella Beauty Shoppe 704 Campostella Road. Phone Berkley 230

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3820 Granby Street
1517 Colley Avenue
Quality Groceries, Meats, Vegetables and Fish

Compco
DRY CLEANERS
Cleaning Pressing Repairing
Dial 23618
Six Stores in Norfolk

Quality Furniture at Popular Prices
Willis FURNITURE COMPANY
Granby Street, Corner Main

— WRIGHT —
COAL & WOOD CO., INC.
Agents FUEL OIL
1022 W. 40 Street, Norfolk, Va.
Phone 26351

RICHMOND

FUQUA & SHEFFIELD
Florists
2926 Westhampton Ave. Tel. 52862
New Shop
119 W. Brookl'd Park Blvd. Tel. 30193
"Richmond's Leading Jewelers"
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F. W. DABNEY & CO.
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ARCH-PRESERVER SHOES
for Men
ENNA JETTICK { 5.00 / 6.00 }
for Women
"You need no longer be told that you have an expensive foot"

QUALITY
SILVER FOXES
at Lowest Prices Ever!
F. KARL BECKH & CO., Inc.
(3rd Generation of Furriers to Richmond)
308 E. GRACE Dial 2-4594

OLD VIRGINIA COOKIES
"AT HOME IN ANY HOME"
2 Lbs. (80-100 Cookies—Choice Assortment)
—ONE DOLLAR—
OLD VIRGINIA COOKIE CO.
1621 West Broad Street Richmond, Va.

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For Fine Stationery Books and Greeting Cards
CALDWELL SITES CO.
105 S. Jefferson Street

MILK BUTTER
ICE CREAM
Clover Creamery Co., Inc.
ROANOKE, VA.

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— New Short Back Last —
"Fit the Foot in Motion"
PROPST-CHILDRESS CO.

For Your Spring Planting
Blue Ridge Gardens
Complete Nursery
Specializing in Boxwood and Rock Garden Plants.
LEE HWY. BET. ROANOKE and SALEM

WEST VIRGINIA

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"THE KINGS"
Shoe Rebuilders—Shoe Shine—Hat Cleaning and Reblocking—Shoe Dyeing and Tinting—Clothes Cleaned and Pressing—Glove Cleaning
808 QUARRIER STREET

CLARKSBURG

Watts-Sartor-Lear Co.
"A MERCHANDISING SERVICE that enables you to buy with confidence."

HUNTINGTON

HAMPTON BROTHERS
Piggly Wiggly Stores
928 Third Av. 741 Sixth Av.
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Cor. 1st St. and 9th Av.

P. W. BOCKWAY S. O. BEACH
Bockway Plumbing Co.
Plumbing Heating
Ventilating
Sanitary Engineers
Estimators Consultants
1231 FOURTH AVENUE

WEST VIRGINIA

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The ANDERSON NEWCOMB Co.
HUNTINGTON'S
Oldest and Largest Department Store
927 Third Avenue Phone 7101

PILGRIM LAUNDRY & DRY CLEANING CO.
ZORIC
"Zoric System"
Phone 9100
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George H. Wright Co.
Custom Tailors
Men's Ready to Wear Clothing
Furnishings
TENTH AND FOURTH AVENUES

I. Miller—Arch Preserver
for Women
Nunn-Bush
for Men
FOARD & HARWOOD
915 FOURTH AVENUE

Charles
427 9th Street Phone 21800

Canada

ALBERTA

CALGARY

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Calgary M 2866
9:00 a. m.-5:00 p. m.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Hudson's Bay Company
"THE BAY"
First and Foremost in 1938 Fashions For Men and Women

JENKINS' GROCETERIA LTD.
"Operating Retail Stores Throughout Alberta"

ALBERTA LAUNDRY
Launderers, Cleaners, Dyers
Try Our "Thrifty Service"
6c per pound
PHONE R-2051
730 2ND AVE., WEST Calgary

Milk—Cream—Buttermilk
Hail Driver or Phone M 4686
UNION MILK CO., Ltd.
"Union" Is Strength

Phone M 4344 *Estimates Given*
CROSSLAND & BEALE LTD.
DECORATORS
WALLPAPER and PAINTS
City Hall Corner
Phone M 4470 Residence L 2412—L 1768

JAMES MORRIS
FLORIST and SEEDSMAN
WEDDING BOUQUETS FLORAL DESIGNS
331A 8th Avenue West

SHOES
$3 to $7
Quality Shoes at a Price—
Sterling Shoes Ltd.
209 8TH AVENUE, WEST

EDMONTON

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone 81515
9 to 12 daily.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Real Estate
Insurance Rentals,
Valuations, Estates Managed
Kenwood & Kenwood
10119 100A Street Phone 21583

You Can Always Rely on What You Buy at
JOHNSTONE WALKER LIMITED
Home Builder and General Contractor
R. H. RAE
11504 97th Street Phone 72785

Hudson's Bay Company
For Outstanding Values . . . For the Latest Styles . . . For the Most Complete Assortments . . . Plan to buy your spring wardrobe at the "Bay."
FORD CARS—FORD SERVICE
Ford
DOMINION MOTORS LIMITED
102nd Street South of Jasper Ave.
Edmonton, Alberta

MANITOBA

WINNIPEG

For information regarding other local and national advertisers phone 92-912
10 to 12 a. m., daily
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Listen in to The "Bay" Food Forum
Broadcast over CJRC at 10:10 a.m. every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday in March. Bridget Cook will tell you all about meats and their uses in Menu Planning.
Hudson's Bay Company

Just Real Good Cleaners
SCOTT'S
LIMITED
Dry Cleaners and Dyers
Just DIAL 80178 FOR SERVICE

You Can Whip Our Cream—But You Can't Beat Our Milk
Milk Cream Butter
201 101
MODERN DAIRIES, LTD.

A Black Business Handled White
JUBILEE COAL CO., Ltd.
236 Osborne Street
W. E. MacNamara Manager
Phones Bus. 42871 Res. 404 150

Red & White Chain Stores
Preference given to Made-in-Canada goods. Operated co-operatively. Sponsored and operated in Western Canada by
Western Grocers Limited
Head Office, Winnipeg, Canada
"By every test the very best"

CITY DAIRY
Limited
MILK CREAM BUTTER
Hail Driver or Phone 87 647

ONTARIO

HAMILTON

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone 2-3320
9 a. m. - 9 p. m. daily.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

ROBINSON'S Home Service
will gladly suggest new ideas for the Spring Decorating of your home.
Estimates Submitted Without Any Obligation
—Call 7-4411

Acme Farmers Dairy Ltd.
Milk
Cream—Butter
Ice Cream
New Telephone Number 4/2887

MITCHELLS GROCERY
201 KENILWORTH N. PHONE 4-7547
FRESH FRUIT AND MEATS
We stock many Monitor-advertised items, including
Heinz Food Products

LONDON

For information regarding local and national advertisers Tel. Fairmont 218
Hours: 9 a. m.-5 p. m. daily.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Cairncross & Lawrence
Limited
Chemists and Druggists
Experts in
Kodak Photography
SIX STORES

Ontario Furniture, Ltd.
HOMEFURNISHERS
For forty years this store has been recognized as *the Furniture House of Western Ontario*
228-230 DUNDAS STREET Phone Met 1178

AYLMER LAUNDRY and DRY CLEANERS
Try Our Thrifty Service
All flat work finished.
Shirts with This Service, 10c each
487 Richmond Street Met 5100

DELICIOUS
Canada Bread
OVER 100 VARIETIES
of Cakes and Sweet Goods
DELIVERED FRESH DAILY
E. D. Redfearn, Mgr. Met. 944

SEE NEXT PAGE

ONTARIO

LONDON (Continued)

"SUPERTEST"
TRADE MARK
Superior Products that cost no more than the ordinary kind. Service that brings you back again and again.
Stations throughout Ontario and Quebec
SUPERTEST PETROLEUM CORP., LTD.
Phone our Service Stations
re guaranteed DOMINION TIRES for all motor cars. Prices, trade-in *allowances* and our *service* will please you.
Wonderful THREE Combination

Cliff Robinson
Quality Meats, Provisions
For early service phone your order the night before to the nearest of our four stores.

202 Dundas	Met 7 11
613 Dundas	Fair 970
729 Richmond	Met 167
77 Wharncliffe	Met 4568

AGNEW-SURPASS SHOE STORES LIMITED
New Spring Styles for All the Family
SHOES, HOSIERY
226 DUNDAS STREET Met. 5235

Middlesex Motors, Ltd.
Ford
60 employees. Fender and Body Bumping Repair all cars. "Noted for service."
447 Talbot St. at Queens Ave. Met. 1840

PARKLEY CLOTHES
Canada's Finest High Grade Suits and Overcoats made to your order.
Sold by
CUMMING
The Clothier
LONDON, STRATFORD, GALT

Smallman & Ingram Limited
Western Ontario's Big Department Store
for Prompt, Courteous Service

OTTAWA

For information regarding other local and national advertisers, phone 6-6934-J —9 to 12 daily, except Saturday.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

USE
Ottawa Dairy LIMITED
MILK—from tested cattle, properly pasteurized.
BUTTER—choice and freshly churned.
ICE CREAM—of quality and flavor.
PHONE 2-5741

DEVLINS
FURS
Men's Apparel
Women's Apparel
76 SPARKS STREET

Specialists in the etiquette of
FLOWERS
for Formal Occasions
Frith's
60 Sparks Street 2-1775
Alex Christie 3-6096

Supertest
SERVICE STATION
ELGIN & ARGYLE
Greasing Washing

THE CITIZEN PUBLISHING CO., LTD.
invites readers of the Monitor who wish to support an Ottawa daily newspaper to subscribe for
The Ottawa Evening Citizen

McINTOSH & WATTS
China, Crystal
Novelties
245 Bank Street 2-6383

Masson's
R. Masson & Son Limited
FINE SHOES and HOSIERY

JAMES HOPE & SONS LIMITED
Booksellers Stationers
Bookbinders Printers
Phone 2-2493 63 Sparks Street
361 BANK ST. 7-6060 82 FIRST AVE. 7-6672

Mc-Keen's
FOOD MARKETS
Groceries and Fresh Meats

ONTARIO

TORONTO

For information regarding local and national advertisers, telephone Howard 7252
Hours: 1-5 p. m. daily
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Always Ask for
CANADA BREAD
"The Quality Goes In Before the Name Goes On"

CHESTERFIELDS
Your Chesterfield and occasional chairs will snap back to new life when "REVITALIZED" by our Special process. Let us show you.
LLOYDBROOK 2161

TORONTO LAUNDERERS AND DRY CLEANERS

TRY GOLDEN CREST MILK
New! COVER CAP
TO KEEP YOUR MILK CLEAN
CITY DAIRIES, LTD. PHONE KI. 6151

Character Clothes for Women
Ira-Berg
Limited
1484 Yonge Street, Toronto

FRANCIS
CLEANERS and DYERS
We Call and Deliver
Mail orders given prompt attention
1557 Kingston Road HOward 3743

DONLANDS DAIRY LIMITED
Richer and Better Dairy Products
Phone
Head Office Ge 1145 North End MO 1179

Continental Co-operative Stores
Limited
Invites you to become a member.
Head Office: 2 Temperance St., Toronto

STOP & SHOP
Choice Meats, Fruits and Vegetables, Quality Groceries
Cash and Carry
5 Direct Phones KI. 3121
J. & W. R. SCOTT LIMITED
FINE GROCERIES, MEATS AND FISH
Ask for Our Weekly Letter and Price Bulletin
Dupont Street at Davenport

STAR TAXI
ZONE RATES
RAndolph 5181

Miss Puritan Says:
Why not have my routeman call for your laundry and dryecleaning?
Call me at KINGSDALE 5171
Puritan Laundress & Drycleaning Service
292 BRUNSWICK AVENUE

Pictures and FRAMING
Greeting Cards for All Occasions
THE RIPPON ART
490 BLOOR STREET W.

Lancaster, Bird & Lancaster
UPHOLSTERERS, DECORATORS AND CABINETMAKERS
Have Your Work Done by Experts
"It Costs No More" Estimates Free
HU. 5833 3407 YONGE

Callow Brothers
STATIONERS PRINTERS
OFFICE SUPPLIES
Telephone Waverley 1856
COR. ADELAIDE AND VICTORIA STS. TORONTO

Ellen Bradley's Grill
7 Adelaide East
FOR BREAKFAST, LUNCH OR DINNER AND BANQUETS

The Stoodleigh
CAFETERIAS
RESTAURANTS
SODA FOUNTAINS
Toronto

For Better Fuel Service Call
McKinnon Fuels
LIMITED
Gerrard at Main Gr. 1137
City Wide Delivery

Geo. CRUM
Why not let me assist you with your
INSURANCE
Problems?
59 Yonge Street AD. 6334

Gown? Hat? Coat?
Whatever you are planning to add to your wardrobe, you may wisely gather shopping information from the local advertisements in The Christian Science Monitor.

ONTARIO

TORONTO (Continued)

Province-Wide Distribution

Everyone's Friend

Silverwood's DAIRY PRODUCTS
Jersey Milk, Safe Milk, Home Milk, Cream, Buttermilk, Creamery Butter, Ice Cream, all flavors, and Special creations.
Also
Evaporated Milk, Condensed Whole Milk, Powdered and Condensed Milk.
Powdered Buttermilk
QUALITY—SERVICE
We Aim to Be Worthy
PLANTS LOCATED AT

London	Toronto	Hamilton	Windsor
Kitchener	St. Catharines	Peterborough	
Brantford	Chatham	Stratford	Sarnia
Guelph	Woodstock	Elmira	Lucknow
North Bay	Sudbury	Cayuga	Cargill

It costs no more than just "Any Milk"

Caulfield's
SELECTED GRADE MILK
is satisfying more than 30,000 Toronto users
PHONE US TO CALL

REAL SERVICE IN THE
Moving, Packing Shipping and Storage OF HOUSEHOLD GOODS
J. T. MIDDUP
OFFICE AND WAREHOUSE
45 HAZELTON AVE. KINGSDALE 5009

WINDSOR

ESTABLISHED 1910 Dial 3-2456
Warren the Cleaner Limited
Office and Plant
464 Crawford Avenue, Windsor, Ont.

QUEBEC

MONTREAL

For information regarding local and national advertisers phone Wilbank 3636
9 A. M.-5 P. M. Daily
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

SHOP
Morgan's
When in Montreal
A Quality Store for 94 Years and A Quality Store Still
HENRY MORGAN & CO. Limited

THRIFT-STOP-SHOP
Meats
Groceries
Fruits, Vegetables
Use the Phone—We Deliver

ELMHURST MILK
Cream—Butter
Chocolate Drink
Eggs
DEXTER 8401

SPRING FURS
Foxes, Sables and Capes
JAY WOLFE, INC.
MANUFACTURING FURRIERS
Lancaster 7029-0939 1193 Phillips Square

AGNEW-SURPASS SHOE STORES LIMITED
1111 St. Catherine West
FOOTWEAR
Moderately Priced
from $3.00 to $7.50
Hosiery—69c and 75c
THOS. V. BELL, Ltd.
Stationers Printers
BOOK BINDERS
Custom Forms Codes, etc.
249-255 Notre Dame W. HA. 9231

SHAVER'S LAUNDRY
8 LAUNDRY SERVICES
Send Your Fine Linens
WI. 4115

W. R. CLARKE
Insurance of All Kinds
Specializing in ANNUITIES
722 DOMINION SQUARE BUILDING
Phones: Office LA 7257—Res. WI 4080

FLOWERS
A Name and Address Worth Remembering for QUALITY, VALUE, SERVICE
MISS CAIRNS
1381 McGill College Avenue, Montreal
Phone LAncaster 7423
Member Florist Telegraph Delivery Association

QUEBEC

MONTREAL (Continued)

Canada's Finest FURS Since 1837
Holt, Renfrew & COMPANY LIMITED
Sherbrooke at Mountain
MONTREAL
also
Quebec, Toronto, Winnipeg

You'll Enjoy Shopping at
Simpson's
Montreal's Favorite Shopping Centre
• Women's and Children's Wear
• Men's Clothing and Furnishings
• Fine Linens • China • Sporting Goods

SPRING FURS
Silver Fox Neckpieces
Capes and Coatees
Made to Order
A. PICHET
WIlbank 6111
2170 St. Catherine St. W.

MAITLAND
Confectioner
Home-Made Types of Cakes a Specialty
FItz 4651

SASKATCHEWAN

REGINA
VOGUE Beauty Shop
A. S. ANDREE, Mgr.
1836 Scarth Street
Opp. Post Office
Phone 6771

LORNE ELECTRIC CO.
ELECTRICAL CONTRACTORS
H. OATES, Mgr.
Regina's Newest and Most Up-to-date Electrical Store
1816 Scarth Street Regina

SASKATOON
OK ECONOMY STORES OK
QUALITY FOOD
at
ECONOMICAL PRICES

Hudson's Bay Company
You can always buy with confidence at the "Bay"

European Local Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rate 1/5 a line. Minimum space three lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information. Clarence House, 6, Central Buildings, Westminster London S. W. 1. Tel. Whitehall 9691
Those answering advertisements where Box Numbers are used have the privilege of posting to the Monitor's monomark address and letters addressed to Box BCM/CSM, London, are ensured prompt delivery to the Monitor office.

BOARD AND RESIDENCE

GOOD COMPANIONS—A house where young people are free and happy; passing guests welcomed; moderate. Miss Bannister, 30 Orsett Terrace, Hyde Park, London, W. 2. Tel. Padd. 2369

LONDON, LEXHAM HALL
42, Lexham Gardens, W. 8. Western 1301. Commander S. H. Morres, R. N. Resident Proprietor. Large sunny rooms. QUIET. Modern appointments.

DUPLICATING

NEAT, accurate work at short notice. J. R. STIBBS, Monument Chambers, 58 King William St., London, E. C. 4. MAN. 3659.

FLATLETS

LONDON SLOANE ST.
5 WILBRAHAM PL.
Beautifully furnished single and double rooms, or suites, with hot and cold water and electric fires (some have telephone). All the comforts of a private house. Full service. Meals served in rooms as required. Quiet, yet central, opposite Christian Science church, one minute underground and buses. Moderate terms. SLO 8433.

FLATS TO LET

LONDON, W. 8.—Furnished, from middle May for about 2 months; three bedrooms, two reception, kitchen, bathroom, 2 lavatories, C. H. W.; service available. Close Christian Science church; convenient theatres, shops. Rent 6 gns. p. w. Box W-990, BCM/CSM, London.

LONDON, S. W. 14 — Daintily furnished modern flat, 2 bedrooms (3 single beds), lounge, C. H. W., central heating, refrigerator, housekeeper available; sleep in or out. Box W-987, BCM/CSM, London.

FLORISTS

KAY NORTON — Choice cut flowers; bowls and baskets and floral designs of all kinds. 1, The Mall, Notting Hill Gate, London. BAY 5411.

HOUSES FOR SALE

BRIXTON HILL—House for Sale; 6 rooms, bathroom, kitchenette, garden, etc; good condition; lease 52 years; £700. Box W-985—BCM/CSM, London.

LESLIE MINNIS & CO., A. A. I.
36 BOND ST., EALING, W. 5 TEL. 3127
Auctions, Surveys, Valuations, Rents collected. Houses and flats for occupation or investment.

LONDON—Detached house; freehold; 2 reception, 5 bedrooms (M. and C. in 4), modern bathroom; e. l., gas, central heating, garage, good garden; £1450. "Marlowes," Crown Hill, Norwood (Streatham 7270).

HOUSES TO LET

LONDON, near Golders Green — Furnished house; 3 bed, 2 reception, piano, radio, 2½ gns. weekly; house next door. Williams, 110 Mandeville Way, London, N. W. 2. Phone SPE 7762.

HOUSE MORTGAGES

HOMEBUYERS ASSOCIATION LTD.
CIT. 1562/3. 11 Queen St., London, E. C. 4
Four per cent new mortgages (also transfers). Decease cancels mortgage.

HOUSE REPAIRS

W. SWAIN—33 Griffiths Rd. S. W. 19.
Plumber. Hotwater Fitter. Decorations
General House Repairs
Estimates Free—LIBERTY 8139

INSURANCE

All Kinds of Insurance, Endowment, Annuities, etc.
F. W. GARNETT
61 St. Leonards Court, East Sheen
London, S. W. 14 Tel. Prospect 6344

European Local Classified

(Continued)

LAUNDRIES

At the ROYAL FRENCH LAUNDRY
Acton, W. 3 (Acorn 1794)
Silks and Woollens are washed by hand in Soft Water with Pure Soap. Cleaning, Dyeing and Mending undertaken.
Members of the British Launderers Research Association
Tel. Ladbroke 2070 Estd. 1864
BURGESS'S LAUNDRY
103 Walmer Road, North Kensington, W. 10
Depot at 159 High Street
Notting Hill Gate

POST WANTED

CHAUFFEUR-MECHANIC — 10 years clean record, excellent references, good knowledge of London, any car including Rolls; knowledge of French; own livery; Christian Scientists preferred. L. A. 23, Sutherland Terrace, London, S. W. 1.

LADY experienced high class hotel or restaurant management seeks right position. Apply Box W-986—BCM/CSM, London.

LATE District Manager in Oil Company requires any position of trust clerical or otherwise; considerable experience of catering. Write Towell, 4 Stanhope Gate, Park Lane, London.

PUBLIC STENOGRAPHERS

SECRETARIAL SERVICES—Shorthand, typewriting translations, staff; dictation rooms; confidential work understandingly executed. H. CRAIG-KELLY LTD., 20 Moorgate, London, E. C. 2. MET: 3180.

REPAIRS

BOOTMAKER and footwear repair specialist. J. Evans, 22a St. George's Road, Wimbledon, London, S. W. 19. 'Phone WIM. 3581.

ROOMS TO LET

HAMPSTEAD — Handsome front room—hall floor, furnished or unfurnished; running water, cooking accommodation, bath. 23 Belsize Crescent, London, N. W. 3.

19, INVERNESS TERRACE, W. 2
Attractive, quiet house, close Kensington Gardens, within easy reach Christian Science churches. Furnished rooms; meals optional; moderate terms.
Tel. Bayswater 3039

LONDON, W. 11, near buses and tube—Sunny room in pleasant house; meals as required, bathroom same floor. C. H. W.; 16/- furnished includes service and light. 19 Lansdowne Crescent. Park 7245.

LONDON, Porchester Terrace (Sixty Seven)—Comfortably furnished rooms, H. & C. throughout; bed, bath, breakfast 6/6; permanent guests from 27/6, reduction for sharing. Langham 2679.

LONDON, S. W. 5—Comfortable divan rooms, double or single, with breakfast, other meals optional; constant hot water. 20, Bramham Gardens, Earls Court, Flax. 1663.

LONDON—Comfortable divan rooms near Kensington Gardens; breakfasts optional. Misses Evans and Livesay, 34a Clanricarde Gardens, W. 2. Bay. 2876.

LONDON, Swiss Cottage — Attractive divan rooms, 12/6, 17/6, 25/-, breakfast optional. Primrose 0989. 6 Lancaster Grove, N. W. 3.

LONDON—Bedroom, furnished, near Sloane Square; suitable for student or business woman. 'Phone Sloane 4049.

ROOMS WANTED

LONDON — Wanted two unfurnished rooms with service; sunny, Knightsbridge, Kensington, Earls Court District. Box W-527, BCM/CSM, London.

SERVICE FLATS

LONDON, Hyde Park—Close buses and tube; attractively furnished service flatlets; H. and C. basins, telephone, gas fires all rooms; near church, bed, breakfast, bath; from 25/-; other meals optional; courteous attention. 19 Lancaster Gate Terrace, W. 2. Padd. 7263

TEACHERS

ITALIAN TEACHER (diplomée) gives individual tuition in Italian and French for study or travel; new, successful, rapid method. Write Cesan, Hamilton Chambers, 47-48 Berners St., London, W. 1.

LADY recommends one who loves and understands children and who teaches all English subjects, French, German and Music. Young people of any nationality welcomed daily in her home (London). Box W-909, BCM/CSM, London

AMY FISHER—Lessons in Reading and Speaking in Public. Also English Lessons to foreigners. 12 Grenville Place, London, S. W. 7.

BORIS VILNA, Opera and Concert Bass
Teacher of Singing
Italian Method of bel canto
Blüthners, Wigmore St., London, W. 1.
Langham 1570.

TO LET

LONDON—Lecture room (seating 80 to 100), available for social meetings, lectures, pupils' concerts, etc. For particulars and terms apply: The Secretary, 34 Nottingham Place, W. 1. Wel 7654.

TOWN & COUNTRY PROPERTY

RYAN and RYAN
(The House Bureau) Flaxman 3747
Queens Elm, Corner Church Street, Chelsea
HOUSE AND ESTATE AGENTS
Special attention. Rent collection and management

TYPEWRITING

TYPEWRITING, DUPLICATING, large and small quantities. MRS. BARTHOLOMEW, 113a Westbourne Grove, W. 2. Bayswater 2902.

UPHOLSTERING

MARSHALL & BROWN, Loose Covers, Curtains, all soft furnishing, 52 Ullswater Road, London, S. W. 13. Riverside 6239.

WANTED

GENTLEWOMAN would like to take course of training as hotel housekeeper Box W-590, BCM/CSM, London.

WATCH & CLOCK REPAIRING

WATCH and clockmaker, 25 years experience, W. MOSTON, 176a Upper Richmond Rd., Putney, London, S. W. 15. Phone Putney 3003.

WATCHMAKER AND JEWELLER

WATCH, Clock and Jewellery repairs; engraving chromium and silver plating, gilding; 40 years experience. J. Matthews, 151 Bittacy Rise, Mill Hill, London, N. W. 7.

WINDOW CLEANING

A. 1. VICTORIA WINDOW CLEANING, Est. 1902. 28 Elizabeth St., London, S. W. 1. Slo. 1765—Efficient service; fully insured; estimates free

England

LONDON

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Whitehall 9691
9 A. M. to 5 P. M., daily
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

FLAXMAN 0372
J. B. SHEARS & SONS
PRINTERS
POSTERS ▫ LEAFLETS ▫ TICKETS
HEADINGS AND ALL STATIONERY
44 SYDNEY ST., CHELSEA
S.W.3. And at Fulham.

INSURANCE
Let
STANLEY J. PETTINGALL
INSURANCE BROKER
Take Care of All Your Insurance Problems
½ Gracechurch St., London
(by appointment)
Station Approach, Chingford, E. 4
Silverthorn 2018/9

INSURANCE
All Kinds of Policies Effected.
EDUCATIONAL, HOUSEHOLD, MOTOR, WINTER SPORTS, ETC.
MRS. D. WILLIAMSON
7 BIRCHIN LANE, E. C. 3.

PRINTING FOR LECTURES
CHURCH STATIONERY
SAMPLES UPON REQUEST
ROBERTS AND NEWTON, LTD.
155-157 TOTTENHAM LANE, N. 8
MOUNTVIEW 1142 (2 LINES)

PRINTING for Church and Business
Posters, Leaflets, Books, Magazines ; : Catalogues, Rotary Printing
THE WALTHAMSTOW PRESS
Inc. KENT & MATTHEWS
Guardian House, E. 17 Tel. Wal. 1507

THURLEIGH COURT
Nightingale Lane, Clapham Common
Flats of latest design from 2½ p. a. 3 and 4 rooms, kitchen and bathroom
Central heating, hot water, refrigerators. Secluded, yet only 20 mins. City and West End. Frequent tube, bus and tram services.
Apply letting office in the building.

ENGLAND

LONDON (Continued)

TEL. MAI. 5525
J. S. MASON
LOOSE COVERS, CURTAINS AND UPHOLSTERY WORK
CABINET MAKING . . .
FRENCH-POLISHING . .
AND REPAIRS . . . . . .
Thoroughly Dependable
47 FAIRFAX Rd. LONDON, N.W.6

VAIL & CO.
PRINTERS, PUBLISHERS and STATIONERS
170 Farrington Road, E. C. 1
West End Branch, Ogle Street
Gt. Portland Street, W. 1.
Telephones: Clerkenwell 2048
2049
Museum 7311-2 (Ogle St.)
Tickets, Circulars and Reports of Meetings—Poster Designs of Every Description

E. RICHOUX
58, Baker Street, W. 1 WEL. 3732
Chocolates, Confiserie, Marrons Glaces, Iced, Dinner Sweets. Fancy Boxes for Presents. Teas and Light Luncheons on First Floor.

T. H. CANTELL
MERCHANT TAILOR
HAND-TAILORED, MADE-TO-MEASURE GARMENTS THAT PAY THEIR WAY BY THE WAY THEY WEAR.
117 CHEAPSIDE, E. C. 2.
LONDON, ENGLAND

TAGNEY & RANDELL
LIMITED
TAILORS
10 Symons Street, SLOANE SQUARE S. W. 1
The highest grade tailoring at very moderate prices.
Est. 1845 Sloane 1659

The Art Store
Jungle Toys
and
Carefully Selected Books for Children
53 SLOANE SQUARE, S. W. 1
Tel. Sloane 3621

Alice Dean
Foot Fitter
Shoes for Men and Women
that satisfy the desire for style and comfort
73 Lower Sloane St., London, S. W. 1
Sloane 2171

ETHEL OAKLEY
LIMITED
Hairdressing, Beauty Culture and Manicure Salon
50 Beauchamp Place, S. W. 3
(Close to Harrods) Tel. Ken. 0843
Personal Supervision of Principal

VERITY
LECTURE PRINTING
POSTERS · HANDBILLS
CARDS STATIONERY
BISHOPSGATE 7473
205 HACKNEY ROAD, E.2
PRESS

J. COLLINS & SONS
HIGH CLASS GROCERS *and* PROVISION MERCHANTS
Let us phone for your orders daily.
Prompt attention.
Motor delivery London and district daily
69 Abingdon Road Kensington W. 8
Western 0921

You Would Prefer
THE PER 2/3d DOZ.
"SENIOR SERVICE"
Farm Laundry, Southfields, S. W. 18
Telephone Putney 1223

"A Bargain in Every Purchase"
is the slogan adopted by
Bradley & Perrins Ltd.
who supply only the best and most reliable goods at moderate prices. General Fancy and Furnishing Drapers, 357, 359, 361, 363, 365, 367 and 369 Harrow Road, Paddington, London, W. 9.

PEMBROKE HOUSE LAUNDRY
22 and 24 Stanley Gardens, Acton Vale, W. 3
Established 1864
TEL. SHEPHERDS BUSH 2520
Specialty: Silks and Flannels, Hand Finished Ironing.

SPECIAL DECORATIONS FOR THE CORONATION YEAR
GWYN MOYRA
Florist
148 Sloane Street S. W. 1
Sloane 1910
Debutante Dances Court Bouquets, Dinners and Fork Luncheons. Estimates for Window Boxes, Roof Gardens, etc.

For Everything
that is practical and inexpensive
go to
Timothy Whites
The Reliable Household Stores
27 HIGH STREET
NOTTING HILL GATE, W. 11

Day & Evening Gowns-Blouses
Evelyn Malcolm
51 South Molton Street, W.1.
Telephone: Mayfair 3904

Mlle. Bozec
for Smart Town and Country Clothes at Reasonable Prices
2 New Burlington Street, W. 1
Telephone: Regent 2147

ENGLAND

LONDON (Continued)

Have Your MILK SHAKE in
Black & White Milk Bar
Extensive range of flavours
68, Fleet Street, E. C. 4.
16, Coventry Street, W. 1.
54, Leicester Square, W. 1.
5/6, Argyll Street, W. 1.
180/181, Fleet Street, E. C. 4.
160, Cheapside, E. C. 2.
15, Queen Street, Hammersmith
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Daily Features Page

Anecdotes, Sunny Hours, Vocations, Camera Club, Etc.

Stuff in Pockets

You, George Washington Robert Lee!
What ebber is all dis stuff I see?
Cleanin' yo' suit jes' makes me shout
When I turns de pockets inside out!
Dere's a whistle, a knife—but dat's not all:
A heap o' tin foil rolled into a ball,
A 'lastic sling shot, some little stones,
An' massey! some dried out chicken bones!
A piece ob bark from a white birch log—
An' ma fingers runs into a real live frog!
Fo' de lan's sake, chile, it 'pears to me
Dat a junk-man you is gwine to be!
—Minny M. H. Ayers

Bible Facts

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by THOMAS L. LEIBMAN, M. A.

'A Thousand Silverlings' Isa. 7:23

While describing the downfall of Israel in terms of the deterioration of a vineyard which had once been fruitful, the prophet Isaiah points out that while originally every thousand vines in it had been worth "a thousand silverlings," eventually it would be overrun by "briers and thorns" (Isa. 7:23).

Commentators contend that the "silverling" was a name sometimes given to the silver shekel which was often used as a medium of exchange in the Old Testament period, and was valued at roughly 66 cents. On this basis a thousand shekels would be worth approximately $675. It would appear from the Song of Solomon (8:11) that Solomon's "vineyard at Baal-hamon" had a yearly rental of just that amount, though the wording of the verse referred to presents some ambiguity—"every one for the fruit thereof was to bring a thousand pieces of silver."

Party Fun

Readers are invited to send to this feature directions of party games which have brought pleasure. One dollar will be paid for each contribution accepted.

April Fool Suggestions

If entertaining on April first, add to the fun by sprinkling pepper on bouquets of flowers set in various places about the rooms. Each guest who sniffs the fragrance will doubtless sneeze.

Glue an old glove or silver coin to the floor. On pieces of paper write such sentences as: "Please pull my hair," "Kick me gently, please," and pin these on the backs of unsuspecting guests.

Let each one present write the silliest thing he ever did, and give a prize to the one who is awarded the largest number of votes.

Of course, it seems most in keeping with the occasion to serve a few "disguises," and here are a few suggestions for the puzzled hostess:

Place small individual meat loaves inside baked potato skins, from which the potato has been removed, mashed, and made into a mound concealing creamed chicken or sweet breads.

Slice a small cucumber lengthwise, hollow it out and fill with vegetable salad. Replace top and lay in nest of lettuce leaves. Peppers and tomatoes will answer the same purpose.

Serve olives in the shells of English walnuts; put hot rolls or biscuits in corn husks; cut off the top of a large-sized pineapple, scoop out fruit, cut into small pieces, and return to the hollow container with added slices of oranges, bananas, and white cherries. Replace lid with the prickly leaves and serve for fruit cocktails—or fill with sherbet for the dessert course.

Secure some small flower pots at the florist's shop, put cork in hole at bottom, and line pots with waxed paper. Fill with ice cream, sprinkle grated sweet chocolate on top to resemble earth, and in the center stick a rose bud with leaf or two. Other short-stemmed flowers with a bit of their foliage may be similarly used.

Hollow out the center of a cabbage from which the large outer leaves have not been removed. Fold back the upper leaves before cutting out the center, in which there must be enough room to conceal small frosted cakes or cookies. Let top leaves be again folded over opening to hide the contents.—Mrs. S. Van D., Lexington, Ill.

Current Events Quiz

(Answers)

1. With the forced resignation of Wilhelm Miklas as President, and the taking over of the government by Dr. Seyss-Inquart, Hitler-designated successor to Kurt Schuschnigg as Chancellor, Austria has virtually become a part of the German Reich.
2. Dr. Arthur Seyss-Inquart, pro-National Socialist attorney of Vienna.
3. A plebiscite to determine the extent of the Austrian demand for independence. On April 10 a plebiscite will give the Austrians a chance to ratify the new change in government.
4. Camille Chautemps resigned as Premier because he could not obtain a vote giving him full financial and economic decree powers. Leon Blum was then asked to form a Cabinet.
5. Canton and Enderbury Islands have been claimed by the United States; and Japan looks on with concern as Britain seemingly acquiesces in the procedure.
6. King Farouk of Egypt.
7. The 10,000-ton insurgent cruiser Baleares was sunk by the Loyalists.
8. Caroline O'Day, N. Y.; Edith Nourse Rogers, Mass.; Mary T. Norton, N. J.; Nan Honeyman, Ore.; Virginia E. Jenckes, Ind.; and Hattie W. Caraway, Ark.
9. Germany and Soviet Russia.
10. Spencer Tracy ("Captains Courageous") and Luise Rainer ("The Good Earth"). "The Life of Emile Zola" was voted the year's best picture.
11. By long-drawn-out guerrilla tactics.
12. The ousting of Richard Whitney, five-time president of the Exchange, on charges which resulted in indictment for larceny.
13. The Tacoma customer pays $3.62 for 250 kilowatt-hours in a month; the Queens customer, $12.75.
14. The failure of Chairman Morgan to work in harmony with certain other officials of the project.
15. New taxes on liquor and on imported pork products.

Glimpses of Natal, South Africa

Monitor Camera Club From Harry H. Hawkes, Durban, Natal, South Africa

Upper Left—The Beautiful Natal Coastline. Lower Left—Transporting Milk on a Typical South African Farm. Right—Lengthening Shadows in the Drakensberg Mountains

In Lighter Vein

Broad Hint

"What is the tactful way for a girl's father to let her boy friend know it's time to leave?"

"He may casually pass through the room with a box of breakfast food."—Montreal Star.

More Howlers

"Tom Thumb was the inventor of hitch-hiking."

"A knapsack is a sleeping bag."

"A battledore is the main entrance to a college mess-hall."

"'Bathos!' (short for 'bathe those') was the war cry for the Knights of the Bath when they attacked the peasants."

Judging From the Ride

The guide was conducting a tourist party through the automobile plant. He stopped by the assembly line. "Do you know what would happen if that man over there ever missed a day at work?" he asked the members of the party.

"No; what would happen?" spoke up one.

"Twenty-two hundred and sixty-one cars would go out of the factory without springs."

"Say, mister," said an interested onlooker, "that fellow's been off a lot hasn't he?"

Hm'm!

A church congregation was giving a reception to a former pastor and his wife. The present pastor in the receiving line greeted his predecessor heartily. "Ah, how pleasant to see you again," he said. "And is this your most charming wife?"

The other minister fixed his host with an accusing stare. "This," he said reprovingly, "is my only wife."—Atlanta Two Bells.

Aha!

At a public dinner a speaker spoke for half an hour and looked like going on for another 30 minutes.

A guest turned to a woman near him and remarked: "Can nothing be done to shut this man up?"

"Well," responded the other cheerfully and frankly, "I've tried for 15 years!"—Edinburgh Dispatch.

Reciprocity

"Have you anything to give a needy fellow?" asked a tramp.

The young housewife looked hastily about the home, and presently appeared with an old suit of clothes, saying: "Here, my good man, take these!"

"Thank you, lady!" said the tramp. "I only hope that I shall be in a position to do the same for you some day!"

Somesense Rhymes

The wheels of long ago were slow,
And yet a good beginning;
If modern wheels were like them, though,
We wouldn't call them "spinning."

Puzzle Corner

Conducted by Puzzlesmith

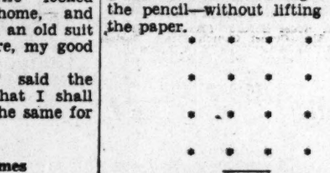
Cryptogram

Today, an easy cryptogram—a quotation by Edward Bok:

"BOK XYZA FCKY KDA EYZGH KDIC JYO KILA YOK YN FK, ICH QFPA KY APAZJYCA XYZA KDIC JYO QAK."

Joining the Dots

Try joining the 16 dots in the diagram below with 6 straight lines of the pencil—without lifting it from the paper.



Letter Changing

Here's another from Maryville, Tenn., a chance to change SEED to TREE in 5 moves. Follow the usual rules, which call for the changing of only 1 letter at a time, and each time forming a word. No letters are to be transposed in making the changes.

What Was Average Weight?

Mr. J. mailed 3 packages. One of these weighed 8½ pounds; the second weighed 10¼ pounds; and the third weighed 8 pounds and 4 ounces. What was the average weight of each?

(Answers Appear on This Page)

Prayer

A prayer, in its simplest definition, is merely a wish turned Godward.—Phillips Brooks.

Current Events Quiz

A Test to Enable Readers to Review the News

1. What is the present status of Austria?
2. Who has succeeded Kurt Schuschnigg as Chancellor of Austria?
3. What important event scheduled for March 13 in Austria was precipitously called off?
4. What change has recently taken place in the French Government? Why?
5. What two tiny islands in the mid-Pacific played a prominent part in the news last week?
6. What king has banned all military organizations in his country, and ordered the confiscation of their uniforms and arms?
7. What event in Spanish waters last week tended to ease the blockade of Loyalist ports?
8. What six women members of Congress are seeking re-election?
9. What two nations have decided to close consulates in each other's countries?
10. Which actor and actress have received the Motion Picture Academy awards for the outstanding film performances in 1937? What was voted the year's best picture?
11. How will China eventually defeat Japan, according to Gen. Chiang Kai-shek?
12. What was the disconcerting news from the New York Stock Exchange last week?
13. Does a Tacoma (Wash.) customer pay more for his electricity than does a user in the Borough of Queens, New York City?
14. What is the tempest brewing in the TVA pot?
15. In the new tax bill which was passed by the U. S. House of Representatives last week, what imposts were substituted for the special levy of 20 per cent on the income of closely held corporations, which was eliminated?

(Detailed Answers Appear Elsewhere on This Page)

Did You Ever Wonder

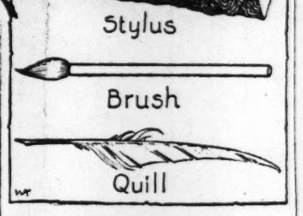
How People Wrote Before They Had Pens?

It is apparently a difficult question to determine how writing first came about, since without writing there can be no record of its origin; yet an answer can readily be deduced.

Far back in what is now called the Quaternary Period, men lived in caves, surrounded by wilderness and wild beasts. To obtain food, and for self-preservation, man learned to make arrowheads, spears, and axes from stone chips. With these instruments he discovered that he could make marks on the walls of his cave, and that the harder the rock used to make the mark, and the sharper its edge, the deeper and more distinct the mark that could be made.

Thus in the Stone Age was developed the first pen, the stylus, which was but a pointed chip of hard rock.

Then in what is now called the Bronze Age, men learned to hammer metal into shapes, and the stone



stylus gradually gave place to a stylus made of iron. Over thirty centuries ago the Egyptians used an iron stylus for marking on soapstone, limestone, and waxed surfaces.

After a marking fluid was discovered, it was found that binding together a small bunch of hairs in the form of a cone, and fastening them to the end of a tube, an instrument could be made which would carry a little of the fluid and make the mark of any desired shape. The brush as a writing instrument is generally associated with the Chinese, and the Chinese use this method of writing even today, for the brush is especially adapted to the making of their letters and to their mode of writing.

With the discovery that a kind of paper could be made from the papyrus plant, which was much finer and more economical than the earlier parchment, came the need for a writing instrument better adapted to this material. The first pens at all comparable to those in use today were made from the reed or calamo, which grew on the marshy shores of Egypt, Armenia, and Persia.

As the quality of the paper was still further improved, quills from the goose, swan, and crow were used in place of reeds. These made excellent writing instruments, but their great defect was their extremely short life. It was not until the latter part of the eighteenth century, however, that a satisfactory metallic pen was developed to take the place of the quill.—W. P. Keasbey.

Quotation for Today

GOD sends every bird his food, but He does not throw it into the nest.—ANON.

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

Sparing the Hawks

(Telephone Bulletin)

Hartford, Conn.

Three years or more ago, fish-hawks built their nests on a couple of telephone poles near Branford River, on the Connecticut shore. Each spring they have returned, to enlarge the old homesteads and to rear new broods. They will undoubtedly be back again this year. And with them they will bring a minor problem for the telephone company.

The nests are veritable log cabins, interwoven of sizable sticks to a depth of about 18 inches, and 4 feet across. Located on the cross-arms, they cover the insulators and surround the telephone wires. And the moisture which the nest materials retains is corroding the wires. The fish-hawk domiciles are interfering with telephone service.

It would be easy enough to knock the nest down, leaving the hawks to choose other home sites. The telephone company plans to surrender the cross-arms to the fish-hawks, placing another cross-arm below the one occupied by each nest and transferring the wires to it. In sole possession of the top cross-arms, the birds may continue to increase their kind from year to year and to deplete the fish in the near-by waters of Long Island Sound.

Pronunciation Of Proper Names In the News

Pronunciations in this feature are provided for the exclusive use of The Christian Science Monitor by the publishers of Webster's New International Dictionary, Second Edition, copyright 1934, by G. & C. Merriam Company.

Baruch, Bernard M. (bâ'-rōōk)—American financier.

Cantilo, José María (hō-sā' mä-rē'-ä kän-tē'-lō)—New Foreign Minister of Argentina.

Castagna, Bruna (brōō'-nä käs-tän'-yä)—Metropolitan Opera contralto.

Dardieu, Armin (där-dyû')—National Socialist leader, Graz, Austria.

Gurbach, Alfons (äl'-fôns gōōr'-bäk)—Former local chief of the Fatherland Front in Styria, Austria.

Hata, Gen. Shunroku (shyōōn-rō'-kōō hä'-tä)—Inspector General of Military Education in Japan, who has been appointed to succeed Gen. Iwane Matsui as Commander-in-Chief of Japanese forces in the Shanghai-Nanking war zone in China.

Krejčí, Gen. Ludwig Jan (lōōt'-vĭk yän' krā'-chĭ)—Chief of the General Staff of the Czech army.

Miklas, Wilhelm (vĭl'-hĕlm mĭk'-läs)—President of Austria until March 13.

Schuschnigg, Kurt (kōōrt shōōsh'-nĭk)—Austria's Chancellor until the recent German invasion.

Seyss-Inquart, Dr. Arthur (är'-tōōr zĭs'-ĭng'-kvärt)—Pro-National Socialist Viennese attorney, who has succeeded Kurt Schuschnigg as Austria's Chancellor.

From the Gazetteer and Biographical Sections of Webster's New International Dictionary, Second Edition:

Althing (äl'-thĭng)—Iceland's 1,011-year-old national assembly.

Gandhi, Mohandas Karamchand (gän'-dē)—Untitled leader of the native and national movements in India.

Graz (gräts)—Capital of the Province of Styria, Austria.

Reykjavik (rā'-kyȧ-vēk')—Capital of Iceland.

Key: āle, chāotic, cāre, ädd, ăccount, ārm, ăsk, sofā; ēve, hēre, ĕvent, ĕnd, silĕnt, makĕr; īce, ĭll, charĭty; ōld, ōbey, ôrb, ŏdd, sôft, cŏnnect; fōōd, fo͝ot; out, oil; cūbe, ŭnite, ûrn, ŭp, circŭs, menü; chair; go; sing; then, thin; nature, verdûre; ĸ=ch in G. ich, ach; bon; yet; zh=z in azure.

Puzzle Corner Answers

Cryptogram: "Put more into the world than you take out of it, and give to everyone more than you get."

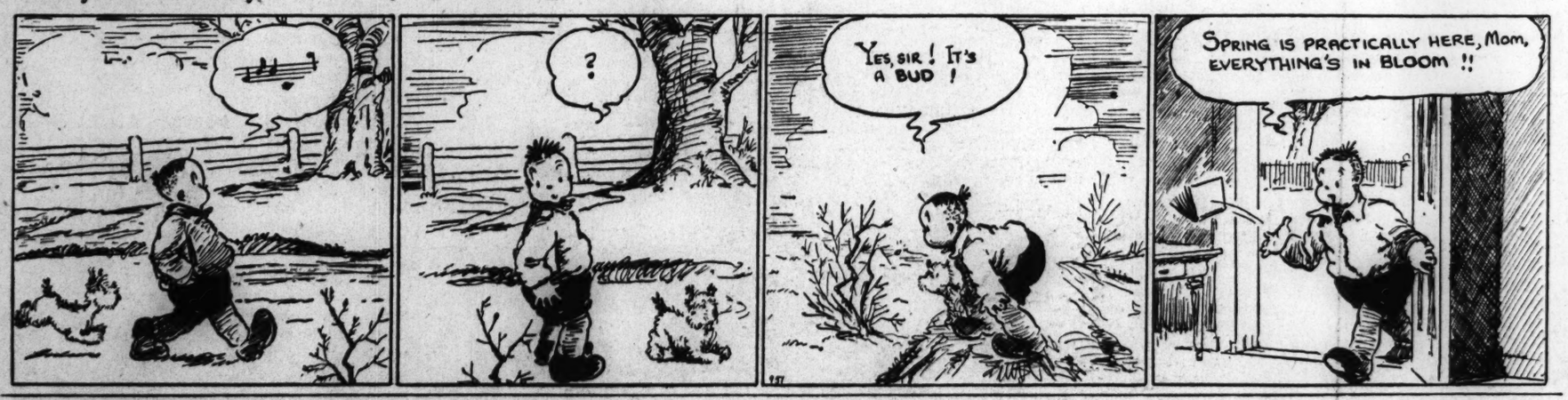
Joining the Dots:

Letter Changing: Seed, feed, feet, free, tree.

What Was Average Weight? 9 pounds.

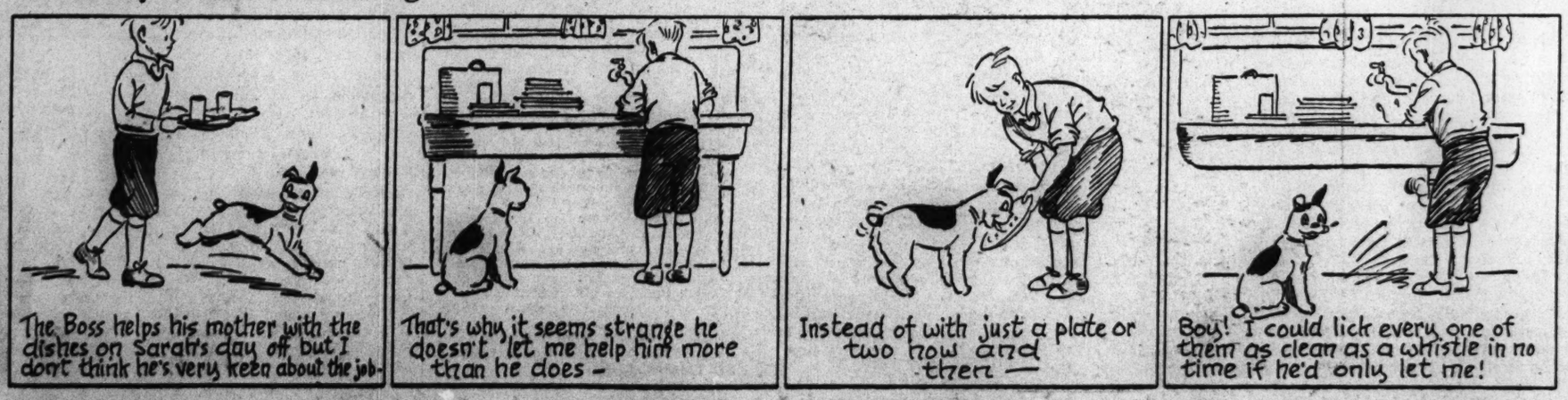
Tubby and Buddy & Co.—*Spring Is Coming, Tra La La*

By LE PELLEY



The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog—*Need a Dish Licker?*

By CARMACK


The Boss helps his mother with the dishes on Sarah's day off but I don't think he's very keen about the job-
That's why it seems strange he doesn't let me help him more than he does -
Instead of with just a plate or two now and then —
Boy! I could lick every one of them as clean as a whistle in no time if he'd only let me!

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, MONDAY, MARCH 14, 1938 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Editorials

Force Cannot Rule

WITH its ears full of the fate of Austria and tuned to the tramp of marching feet, the world today may feel that nothing counts but force. That would be a grievous mistake. Europe has conceded to force what it would not concede to justice or reason. The union with Austria which France and Britain would not permit democratic Germany to form by peaceful and economic means they have allowed totalitarian Germany to achieve by armed seizure. The fact should be faced that force is the decisive factor in Europe at the moment. Yet we need not conclude that force alone can rule.

The very fact that attempts are made to justify the march of German troops into Austria proves that tribute is still paid to ideals of justice. Such appeals to reason do not hide the fact that in erasing Austria from the map of Europe, Herr Hitler has appealed first of all to what he calls "the eternal privilege of force."

It is true that after the war the Austrian people desired union with Germany. It is true that the peace settlement left Austria in an impossible economic position. It is true that democracy had already been destroyed in Austria and that Chancellor Schuschnigg had himself not observed the agreement which has now been torn up. It is true that the plebiscite was sprung as a surprise and rigged to make difficult a full showing of National Socialist strength. It may even be that the eventual stability of Europe will be fostered by the elimination of Austria as a bone of contention.

These reasons may have united Germans behind force in Austria. They have not persuaded other nations. And other nations themselves already relying on force to maintain the status quo, are not now turned to considerations of reason by Germany's resort to force. And it is probable that in the present state of Europe balance will not soon be found on the basis of reason.

But it is well to recognize that force has to be supported by reason. Even in a totalitarian state unreason is not wholly triumphant. And the sense of striving for justice which has been the inner strength of Germany can continue only so long as injustices are apparent. So, too, Hitlerian successes are fast removing the inner weakness among League powers arising from reluctance to enforce an unjust status quo. Before long a situation must be reached where even dictatorial propaganda cannot justify the use of force.

The early revolts of Germany against the conditions of Versailles, against impossible reparations and unequal disarmament found much support even abroad. And the worst injustices united the German people. Unfortunately their experience has made them feel that only by force can they gain justice. But in this Austrian move Herr Hitler has not the same support he enjoyed in throwing off burdens placed on Germany by the peace treaties. In any move against Czechoslovakia he would have still less reason.

Return of German colonies is a much more feasible line for his next drive. And when the onerous treaty declaration that Germany is unfit to have colonies is wiped out, there will be little basis in justice for new use of force. Right there the line is likely to be drawn for the European balance of power.

The southern Tyrol now held by Italy is partly German according to the formula of blood and speech that National Socialism has laid down. And so is part of Switzerland. Likewise parts of other lands. But before Germany uses force to "reclaim" Germans in Switzerland there will be manifest superior force supported by reason and justice to oppose any such program.

It is quite possible that already in winning Austria Germany has lost England. There are signs that the use of force has so stiffened British opinion that there will be a London declaration to support Paris which in turn will announce support of Prague. Revolt against force will prove that a law of diminishing returns governs the use of force unless supported by justice and reason. It will be made manifest that force cannot rule. Meanwhile those who are now trying to rely on reason and justice should strive not to be swept by resentment into thinking only in terms of force.

Troy

IT HAS been recently affirmed that archaeologists are now satisfied that the problem of the position of ancient Troy has been solved, and that the site known by that name at present was actually that of Homer's town. The savants have had to mine deeply for their information; for the "topless towers of Ilium" lie very low today. As many cities, one beneath the other, have contended for the honor of inspiring Homer, as once contended for the honor of having bred him.

The verdict is not to be doubted. But authentic as these crumbling ruins must be, they are not the real foundations of Troy—those lie deeper than the spade can reach. Nevertheless, there is another aspect, and in the reconstruction of the past, anything that goes to confirm Homer as an historian, and hence allows him to be looked to for further clues, is of importance, and is one more reward for the long and arduous work that has been carried out on this spot.

The Outlook for Steel

STEEL is so basic to the heavy industries, in which the shrinkage of employment has been greatest, that its attitude on prices and wages is of paramount concern to the entire business community.

Producers of steel have given every indication of attempting to preserve the status quo. Barring a few exceptions which are not significant, prices are being reaffirmed for the second quarter, to the evident relief of a large body of consumers who prefer maintenance of inventory values to eventual lower material costs.

This adherence to the present price level is prima facie evidence that every effort will also be made to hold the present wage level, and to this the unionized portion of the industry is committed notwithstanding the fact that the renewed contracts permit the reopening of any clause on ten days' notice. It may be taken for granted that when there are any changes in wages or prices they will be simultaneous and parallel.

For the short pull, the implications for business are reasonably good. After increasing from 19 per cent at the beginning of January to 33 per cent at the close, steelmaking operations eased off several points early in February and have been moving sideways, at about 30 per cent, ever since. Now, after holding most of the gain of January, the industry expects the seasonal upturn associated with March and April to build another layer of improvement.

No matter how precarious their position the railroads in spring are always confronted with an inescapable minimum of renewal and maintenance work. Farmers begin to look to their needs for fencing and tools. Weather conditions in the North are more favorable to outdoor construction. Spring is normally a time when used and new automobiles are at peak demand, and March and April schedules of many automobile manufacturers augur better.

As for the long pull, there no longer is any such thing, world politics and domestic economics being what they are. With industry operating on a day-to-day basis, it is enough now to look ahead to a seasonal fillip and hope that after that many of the present uncertainties will have been liquidated.

TVA—Inquiry Still Needed

PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT has gone to unusual lengths to take the public into his confidence and into that of the TVA directors in his release of the full transcript of his conference with the members of the Tennessee Valley Authority. Yet the predominant impression one gets from the proceeding is that only a congressional investigation now will satisfy the legitimate public interest in the situation that has been created by division within the three-man board.

If Chairman Arthur E. Morgan were to adopt the President's suggestion that he resign—which he evidently will not do—Congress would surely insist on an investigation to discover the reasons behind the resignation. If he is not willing to resign, then a congressional investigation is necessary in order to get at the sources of friction within the Authority and to enable the public as well as Congress to pass an intelligent judgment on the proper ways of removing them.

The President, of course, has tried to do what could be done in the way of an investigation through administrative authority. Under some circumstances this might suffice. But Dr. Morgan apparently does not see fit to lay before the Chief Executive all the evidence upon which he bases statements that have been construed as impugning the motives and integrity of his colleagues, Dr. Harcourt A. Morgan and David E. Lilienthal.

It may be that the chairman has no substantial proof of the asserted implications of his statements. Some persons looking dispassionately at the controversy believe it is not a question of honesty or dishonesty on the part of any of the three, but simply a matter of divergence of honest judgments as to what should be done under certain circumstances.

Yet these questions of judgment are at the same time questions of important public policy. And Congress is the policy-determining branch of American Government. The Tennessee Valley Authority, moreover, is a creature not merely of the President or of the Administration but of Congress. If Chairman Morgan prefers to wait to lay his evidence before a committee of Congress, hoping that one will be appointed for the purpose, that is his right.

Perhaps Dr. Morgan believes he is not before a friendly court in view of the support President Roosevelt has generally given to Mr. Lilienthal and Dr. H. A. Morgan. Senator George W. Norris, "father of TVA," has insisted that any investigation should not be made simply by enemies of TVA. Both points of view are reasonable. The investigation should be made by a special congressional committee on which friends and critics of TVA are both fairly represented.

Cockneys and Cucumbers

Illustration by George Soper — **Shelling Peas, Covent Garden** — THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

COVENT Garden Market has something in common with the near-by Opera House. Both are alien importations into Cockneydom. True, the Cockney accepts each with the amused tolerance with which he would greet a Chinese dragon if it came sailing up the Thames. But he has not assimilated them.

Not less than the wooden trees and battlements on the boards of the Opera House, the arched Piazza and profusion of exotic fruits and flowers in the Market, seen in the artificial lights of cold dawn, are a theatrical setting. But the cloth-capped porters lumber across with a disconcerting disregard for the mystery of the scene. Their imaginations are not alive to the infinite romance hinted at by the wares they carry on their heads, and which are stacked in ordered abundance all around, and by the old Italianate Piazza beneath which they pass.

Not so with Cockneys of the past. For a century after the Piazza was built, about 1630, the inhabitants of the neighborhood were so fascinated by the strange erection—unique in Britain—that many girl babies were christened "Piazza," And Charles Dickens—that Cockney of Cockneys—tells that when he had no money he would "take a turn in Covent Garden and stare at the pineapples in the market."

* * *

The very name of the place should wing the imagination and send it climbing "back through history up the stream of time." The "Convent Garden" was once a little walled retreat outside the city, where the old monks of Westminster Abbey grew their own vegetables. In its midst was a large pond, which was surrounded by shady trees. Gradually the city engulfed it; the Earl of Bedford became its owner and ordered Inigo Jones to design it as an open place in the Italian style. Thus it became the model for all London's Squares—those patches of green which soothe the Englishman's constant nostalgia for the countryside.

Spontaneously farmers and fruit-growers from the outlying villages—from "Chelsey" and "Hybury," from "Padyngton," "Islyngton" and "Kennsyngton"—congregated at Convent Garden to sell their produce. As an open space on the outskirts of the city it was a convenient rendezvous for townspeople and rustics.

The tranquillity of the tree-shaded square yielded to ever-increasing business congestion. But the Cockneys remained—and still remain—with their humor. And the market offers to the seekers of the romantic, the quaint and the picturesque, and to those who love the bustle of abundant life, as rich a panorama as ever before. Forster said of Dickens, "He remembered snuffing up the flavor of the faded cabbage-leaves as if it were the very breath of comic fiction."

The best time to visit Covent Garden now is about six a. m. Then the great pillars of the portico of St. Paul's Church throw long shadows across mountains of wooden cases. Horse vans and motor lorries encumber the roadway, while loaded men hurry out of the gloom into the brilliant light of the market inside.

Covent Garden porters pride themselves on their dexterity in carrying unstable columns of baskets on their heads. A leaning tower of Pisa, twenty or thirty feet high, may often be seen in the morning moving quickly away from the Garden down James Street or Floral Street. The burly man underneath will admit that "the 'ard job is getting 'em up. When they're up you don't know they're there—unless there's a wind blowing." A basket-carrying competition is held annually in the "Garden;" then phenomenal piles may be seen borne aloft, their carriers proudly grinning—until . . . a gust of wind, an uneasy swaying, the grin clouded by a look of anxiety, and a tower folds up and clattering baskets strew the roadway.

* * *

Among the bargaining, shouting throng inside may usually be seen a few genial figures in opera hats, accompanied by women in evening dress, who have wandered in after some late party to stare at giant pineapples under gleaming cellophane, at muscats, fresh as the dawn, snuggling coyly in their beds of shredded cork, and at all sorts of strange tropical fruits and flowers which are seen in no ordinary shops. The salesmen are ready to answer curious questions, expatiating half proudly, half sarcastically on the peculiarities of their wares. "I wouldn't taste one of them for a fortune," a Cockney humorist will say in a confidential tone, pointing at some bizarre product of Central America.

Memories of a more tranquil past, rare and beautiful shapes, colors and odors, evocations of the countryside and the tropics . . . all these crowd the imagination of the visitor to Covent Garden. But those who do business there remain unmoved. Or do they? R. A. J.

The Wide Horizon

Vienna—and a Waltz for Mr. Hull

AN INTIMATE MESSAGE FROM WASHINGTON

By Erwin D. Canham

THE Austrian crisis came vividly to Washington. The sight of the black swastika on its white and red background is not unknown here, over the old-fashioned red-brick German Embassy. But it has not before been seen on the austere heights where Massachusetts Avenue mounts toward the British Embassy. There, in the sumptuous palazzo taken by Dr. Hans Dietrich, the German Ambassador, an enormous swastika flew the whole week end: flew to remind the diplomatic and official world that an ancient state—the Austria whose history is a golden thread running through the tapestry of Europe since the dawn of the Middle Ages—was merging into another state.

But most poignant reminder of all was before the Austrian Legation itself, farther down Massachusetts Avenue. A great swastika flew there, too. But Minister Prochnik, who has served his country in the United States thirty years—since the days of the Empire—did not fly the swastika alone. Highest on his flagstaff was the standard of the old Hapsburgs, the double-eagle of Austria, in modernized republican form. Minister Prochnik had specific orders from Vienna to fly the swastika.

To some degree, European affairs kept Washington attention off the TVA dispute. But not exclusively. Only the first act of the TVA drama has been played. That was exciting enough. For seven whole hours on Friday, the three directors sat before President Roosevelt and got—precisely nowhere. That is, they got no nearer a settlement of the real dispute. Chairman Arthur E. Morgan's refusal to elaborate his charges against his fellow-directors, and his insistence that he will talk only before a congressional investigation, have made such an investigation inevitable. Where that will lead, nobody can foretell certainly.

* * *

Much depends on the second act of the drama—the return of the three directors to the White House next Friday—if they do return. Then the President may have a chance to extricate himself from a difficult position. For so far, honors are even between the Chief Executive and Chairman Morgan. Some feel that the aquiline-faced engineer has put his case in a bad light by refusing to testify. Others applaud his resolution not to speak before what he felt was a biased court—and what in some senses undoubtedly was not an impartial tribunal. To these latter appraisers, Chairman Morgan's position is likely to find favor with Congress in its present mood.

When the discussion gets from Chairman Morgan's concrete charges against his fellow-directors, as it must, to the broad question of power policy, his position is likely to become even stronger. For he stands for moderation and conciliation with the private utility interests in the valley area—for a grid system under which private and public power exist harmoniously together. David E. Lilienthal, leader of the two-man majority on the TVA board, stands on the contrary for uncompromising pressing of the yardstick theory, until the private interests sell out some of their lines to the Government, and take what scraps may then fall from the table.

The chances are that Congress—with its present intention of encouraging business in every way—will lean toward the Arthur Morgan viewpoint, although there are many cross-currents and the situation may change before a decision is reached.

Anyway, President Roosevelt's boldness in arranging the White House "trial" (his own word) may possibly give him an opportunity to vindicate his viewpoint, and lead to Chairman Morgan's resignation. But more likely, it will lead to another partial or complete defeat for the President, from which he must extricate himself as best he may, leaving the whole TVA experiment badly shaken. The day seems to have passed when Congress would sympathize with the extreme tactics of Mr. Lilienthal, a Wisconsin utility commissioner who stands on the New Deal's left-wing.

* * *

Clearest sign of the changing times came this week, when the House eliminated the third-basket provision from the tax bill—when it refused for the first important time since the depression, to "soak the rich." And when the House refuses to soak the rich, you can conclude that a fundamental turning point has been reached. The general attitude seems to be that since recovery has not come with rough stuff, Congress had better turn around and be gentle with business. And the United States Chamber of Commerce, in its week-end report, said it saw "new encouragement" on the Washington scene. Likewise Senator Pat Harrison, before whose Finance Committee the tax bill appears today, reiterates his determination to press for repeal altogether of the undistributed profits tax.

Congress, therefore, is asserting its ascendancy, humping along toward early adjournment, and it is apparently being allowed to write its own ticket by the President. If the consequences, in the mid-term election, are unhappy for sitting Congressmen, Mr. Roosevelt can say "I told you so." If the Democrats do well, he can then lead the cheering.

And—speaking of cheering—we must contribute Washington's note of sentiment this week, in the midst of such disturbances. It came at the White House Correspondents' Association dinner, night before last. Somebody had the wit and grace to include in the professional program a number of old-time stage and song stars. The President had a good time with his old favorites. But it would have done the whole country's heart good to see the entirely blissful glow that illuminated Cordell Hull's face after that Hitler-dominated day as he leaned forward and listened again to Blanche Ring when she sang: "Waltz Me Around Again, Willie."

British Views of the Eden-Chamberlain Issue

Rebuff Unthinkable

On the eve of Herr Hitler's dictate to Austria—a vivid sign of the increasing jeopardy of the European status quo—Signor Mussolini expressed his direct and earnest wish that the British Government should enter into thorough discussion of all matters in dispute and all possibilities of adjustment. . . .

In circumstances so momentous and fateful as they are, a stiff rebuff to the request of a Great Power would have been unprecedented in foreign policy. . . .

On final deliberation the Prime Minister and the entire Cabinet but one decided that the rebuff was unthinkable.—*Observer*, London.

Labor's Hand

The Government may be grateful once more for the Labor Party's characteristic inability to refrain from overplaying the hand.—*The Times*, London.

Situation Too Serious for Delay

At what is Mr. Chamberlain aiming? Not merely at agreement with Italy, but at peace for the world. He is as alive to the difficulties as anybody. But he sees that, unless they are grappled with, mankind will drift to catastrophe. Things must either be made much better, or before long they will become much worse. Italy and Germany, the two European Great Powers who are dissatisfied with their international position, must either be won back into spontaneous accord with the others, or we may see the horror of 1914-18 repeating itself.

To avert calamity, to secure the adhesion of all the Powers to a permanent agreement, is the task of statesmanship. To that plow Mr. Chamberlain has set his hand, and he will not turn back, while any hope remains.—*The Sunday Times*, London.

Liberals See Danger Ahead

Today Europe is under the shadow of two rulers who have ruthlessly suppressed all liberty in their own countries and have formed with Japan a new Holy Alliance. They have told the world that they will not allow any country they can overcome or undermine by war or intrigue to pursue any policies that they disapprove. . . .

If Mr. Chamberlain and Lord Halifax can conduct these talks with Italy and Germany in such a way as to strengthen the public law that they flout, to protect the weak peoples they threaten, to disarm the spirit of militarism on which they rely, and to put an end to the lawlessness that they preach and practice, they will have done civilization an immense service. But there is an obvious danger that they will achieve none of these things, but add prestige and power to this Holy Alliance, strengthen its hand for mischief, and depress the spirit of liberty throughout Europe.

There is a second danger in this policy. It is the danger of spreading and embittering class discord at home.—*Manchester Guardian*, Manchester, Eng.

Labor Would Postpone Negotiations

Labor does not rule out negotiations with the Fascist Powers at any time. . . .

But realism recognizes the fact that there is a time for concessions and a time for firmness. And such concessions as it may be found equity demands can be made only if they are accompanied by a willingness on both sides to honor their pledges.

That willingness does not exist at this moment on the part of the Fascist countries. It does not exist because they have been given cause to believe that they can secure what they want by force or the threat of force. . . .

The only way to secure peace is to make it clear now beyond all doubt that the sanctity of treaties must be accepted and guaranteed. Then we will negotiate. But not before.

Only in that way is peace possible. Mr. Chamberlain will not take that way. He is committed now to the opposite road. At its end lies war.—*Daily Herald*, London.

An Aroused Public

The British public is aroused now just as it was over the Hoare-Laval Pact. In countless meetings up and down the land the message has gone forth, "No yielding to blackmail."—*News Chronicle*, London.

"Where Is the Crisis?"

Where is the Crisis? Gone with the wind.

Sunday afternoon sees seven or eight thousand people gathered in Trafalgar Square to damn Chamberlain and sing praises unto Eden.

The Communist Party, who organize these things quite nicely, a week or two ago had the same seven or eight thousand people on the same pitch damning both Chamberlain and Eden.

At Hyde Park, under the Co-operative banner, fifteen hundred muster.

Ras Monolulu, who dispenses information on the forthcoming handicaps, has an equal court a little way off under the trees. . . .

The rest of us will hope that the Prime Minister succeeds in bringing the Mediterranean near-war to an end.—*Daily Express*, London.

Letters to The Christian Science Monitor

This newspaper is not responsible for statements or opinions in letters from its readers.

Parks for International Borders

To THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

The American-Canadian border should give hope to all peoples that such neighborly harmony can become universal. Even now the United States and Canada are encouraging a movement which is establishing parks and gardens on the border that are open to both peoples, thereby tending to erase even the idea of a sharp division line. Among the flowers in one of these gardens in Manitoba stands a simple stone mound, flying both flags, and on it is inscribed these words:

> To God in His Glory we two nations dedicate this garden, and pledge ourselves that as long as men shall live, we will not take up arms against one another.

An unfortified boundary? Since these words express the homely sentiment of the town folk and farmers living side by side it is the strongest fortification in the world. A fortification of friendliness, understanding, and faith. P. L. G.

Boston.

H. M. King Farouk

To THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

I note in the section "Tower re-Views," you make a reference to Egypt under the title "Swift Glimpses," alluding to our beloved Sovereign, H. M. King Farouk, in uncomplimentary terms.

I hasten to rectify this impression, for I should like, emphatically and unequivocally, to state that nothing could be farther from His Majesty's character than that he should fall under the influence of others, or seek to side with one party against another, the King, as is the vogue in all constitutional countries, being above party politics. Moreover, your own statement, that His Majesty, King Farouk, in dissolving Parliament, has paved the way for new elections, the new Parliament to meet on April 12, amply bears out this fact.

Whilst deeply appreciating, therefore, the many fine articles you have published from time to time on Egypt and H. M. King Farouk, yet, fearing that the present item in your esteemed paper might prove misleading, and tend, even though unintentionally, to give a very erroneous impression of His Majesty and the way he rules, I have deemed it incumbent upon myself to approach you on the matter. ALI FOAD TOULBA, Consul.

San Francisco, Calif.